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VOLUME VII.—PART II.

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The Vignette represents a reduced view of the male and female Baltimore Oriole, with the nest.

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BIRDS.

ORDER

PICÆ.

LANIUS. SHRIKE.

Rostrum rectiusculum, dente utrinque versus apicem, basi nudum.

Lingua lacera.

Digitus exterior basi medio connexus.

Bill straitish, with a tooth or small process on each side near the tip.

Tongue jagged.

Outside toe connected to the middle one, as far as the first joint:

THE genus *Lanius* or *Shrike*, though strongly allied to the genuine *Accipitres* in the structure of its bill, and its predaceous disposition, is yet, in its general form, and particularly in that of its feet, much more allied to the birds of the Order *Picæ*, and especially to those which may not improperly be termed *Picæ-Corvinæ* or *Corvine Pies*. In the present work therefore I have preferred ranging them under this tribe than among the *Accipitres*, with which they were associated by Linnæus in the twelfth edition of the *Systema Naturæ*.

GREY SHRIKE.

Lanius Excubitor. L. canus, subtus albus, alis cauda cuneata fasciaque oculari nigris, rectricibus lateralibus albis.

Grey Shrike, white beneath, with the wings, cuneated tail, and stripe across the eyes black, the side tail-feathers white.

Lanius Excubitor. L. cauda cuneiformi lateribus alba, dorso cano, alis nigris macula alba. Linn. Syst. Nat.

Lanius cinereus major. Gesn. av.

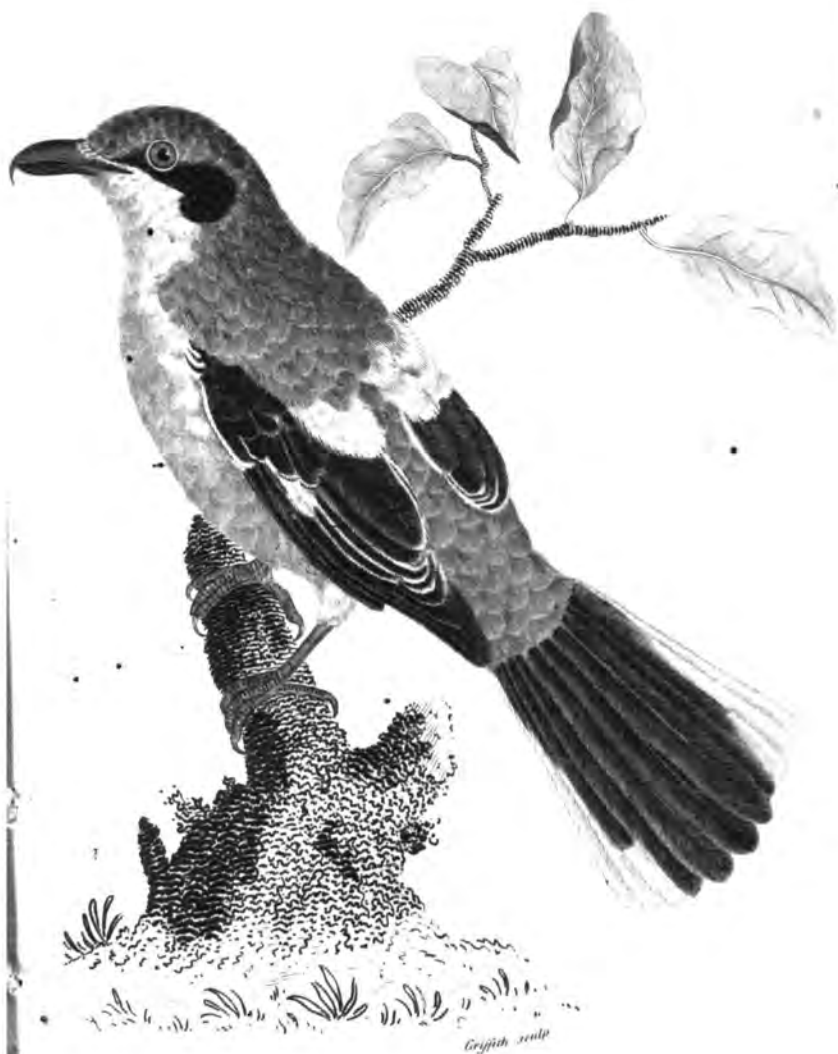
Greater Butcher-Bird. *Will. orn.*

Great cinereous Shrike. *Penn. Brit. Zool.*

La Pie-Grièche Grise. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 445.*

THE *Lanius Excubitor* or Grey Shrike may very properly be allowed to stand at the head of the genus, not only on account of its being the principal and best known European species, but from its affording a good example of the manners or mode of life in the major part of the genus, in which there seems, so far as can be judged from the history of such species as have hitherto been observed, a great general similarity.

The Grey Shrike is a native of most parts of Europe, but is by no means common in our own country, into which it is supposed to migrate in the spring, and to depart in the autumnal season. In the British Zoology it is thus described by Mr. Pennant. "This bird weighs three ounces: its length is ten inches: its breadth fourteen: its bill black, one inch long, and hooked at the end; the upper mandible furnished with a sharp process: the nostrils are oval, covered with black bristles



GREY SHRIKE.

pointing downwards: the muscles that move the bill are very thick and strong, which makes the head very large: the crown of the head, the back, and the coverts that lie immediately on the joints of the wings are ash-coloured; the rest of the coverts black: the quill-feathers are black, marked in their middle with a broad white bar; and except the four first feathers, and the same number of those next the body, are tipped with white: the tail consists of twelve feathers of unequal lengths, the middle being the longest; the two middlemost are black, the next on each side tipped with white, and in the rest the white gradually increases to the outmost, where that colour has either entire possession, or there remains only a spot of black: the cheeks are white, but crossed, from the bill to the hind part of the head, with a broad black stroke: the throat, breast, and belly are of a dirty white: the legs are black: the female is of the same colour with the male, the breast and belly excepted, which are marked transversely with numerous semicircular brown lines."

The Grey Shrike preys chiefly on the smaller birds, which it attacks in the manner of a Hawk, and is observed, after strangling them, by strongly compressing their neck, to fasten them on some sharp thorn, in order conveniently to tear and devour them. It is said to be very common in Russia, where its manners are thus described by Edwards, on the authority of Mr. Bell, long resident in that country.

"Mr. Bell, a curious and inquisitive gentleman,

long a resident in Russia, informed his friend Mr. Collinson, that the Great or Ash-coloured Butcher-Bird is often taken by the bird-catchers in Russia, and made tame. Mr. Bell had one given him, and he fixed a sharpened stick or long skewer in the wall, for the bird to roost on, with the point outward: but the curiosity was the singular nature of the bird; for if he let fly a small bird, either Linnet or Greenfinch, he would presently fly from his perch, and seize the little bird in a particular manner by the throat, which stops his breath, and soon kills him. The next extraordinary thing observable was his carrying the bird he had just killed to his perch, and spitting it on the sharp-pointed stick, drawing it on with his bill and claws; and thus would serve one bird after another, spitting them, and letting them hang by the neck until he eat them at his leisure. The instinct of spitting the dead birds is to enable him the better to pull them to pieces; for he has not strength to hold them, as a hawk does, in his claws, and pull them with his bill; but being fast spitted, he has strength enough to dissect them."

Exclusive of birds, the Shrike preys on the larger kind of Insects, spitting them in a similar manner on thorns, and leaving them to devour at leisure; and so tenacious is the bird of this its natural habit, that, when confined in a cage, it preserves the same propensity, sticking its food against the wires of its cage. It is of a singularly bold disposition, expelling Crows, Hawks, &c. from its haunts, and not suffering them to ap-

proach within a great distance of its nest. It has been occasionally trained to Falconry, in the manner of a Hawk, and we are told by Turner, that Francis the first, of France, had a tame Shrike, which had been trained to the flight of game, and had also been taught to speak. This he carried on his fist when engaged in that amusement.

The Grey Shrike builds its nest in some thick bush or tree: the nest is said to be constructed with great art, of moss and wool, interlaced with small twigs and fibres, and lined with feathers: the eggs, according to Mr. Pennant, are six in number, of a dull olive-green colour, spotted at the thickest end with black; but, according to Mr. Latham, they are of a dull white colour, with dusky spots at the larger end.

In the northern parts of Europe occurs a supposed variety of the Grey Shrike, which differs in being considerably larger, and in having the smaller wing-coverts of a rufous cast.

A white variety is commemorated by Brisson; but this kind of variety occasionally occurring in most birds, seems hardly worthy of particular mention.

ITALIAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Italicus. *L. canus, subtus subroseus, fronte fascia oculari alis caudaque cuneata nigris, rectricibus apice albis.*

Grey Shrike, subroseous beneath, with the forehead, eye-stripe, wings, and cuneated tail black, the latter tipped with white.

Lanius minor. *Lin. Gmel. Lanius Italicus. Lath. ind. orn.*

La Pie-Grieche d'Italie. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 32. f. 1.*

EXTREMELY allied both in size and colours to the *L. Excubitor*, but differs in having the forehead black, diminishing backwards into a streak enclosing the eyes: the upper parts are of a fine grey; the wings and tail black, with a spot of white on the middle, as in the Grey Shrike: the under parts are white, but strongly tinged on the abdomen with rose or blossom-colour: bill lead-colour: legs black. Buffon considers this as a mere variety of the *L. Excubitor*, but Monsr. Levaillant is of a different opinion, and affirms that it constitutes a species truly distinct.

NENGETA SHRIKE.

Lanius Nengeta. L. fusco-griseus, subtus albidus, fascia oculari alis caudaque cuneata subnigris, rectricibus apice albis.

Brown-grey Shrike, whitish beneath, with the eye-stripe, wings, and cuneated tail blackish, the latter tipped with white.

Lanius Nengeta. L. cauda cuneiformi apice alba, corpore cinereo subtus albo. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Guiraru Nheengeta. *Marcgr. Bras.*

Grey Pie of Brasil. *Edwards pl. 318.*

GREATLY allied to the Grey Shrike, from which it differs in being of a much darker or browner grey above, in having blue irides, and three or four of the outer feathers of the tail tipped with white. The specimen figured by Edwards was brought from Brasil, but it is said to occur also in the northern parts both of Europe and America, and to be not uncommon in Siberia,

 RUFOUS SHRIKE,

Lanius rufus. L. ferrugineus, subtus albidus, capite colloque nigro-cærulescentibus.

Ferruginous Shrike, whitish beneath, with blue-black head and neck.

Lanius rufus. L. rufus, subtus albidus, capite nigro-virescente. Lin. Syst. Nat. Rufous Shrike Lath. syn.

Schet-bé. *Buff. ois. Pie-Griesche rousse de Madagascar. Pl. Enl. 298. f. 2.*

LENGTH about eight inches: head and neck glossy blue-black: upper parts and tail rufous or

ferruginous; under parts white with a cast of ash-colour: bill black; legs led-coloured. Native of Madagascar: female said to be of less decided colours, and with the throat grey.

LEVERIAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Leverianus. L. cauda cuneiformi, corpore albo nigroque vario, rectricibus omnibus apice albis. Lanius picatus. Lath. ind. orn.

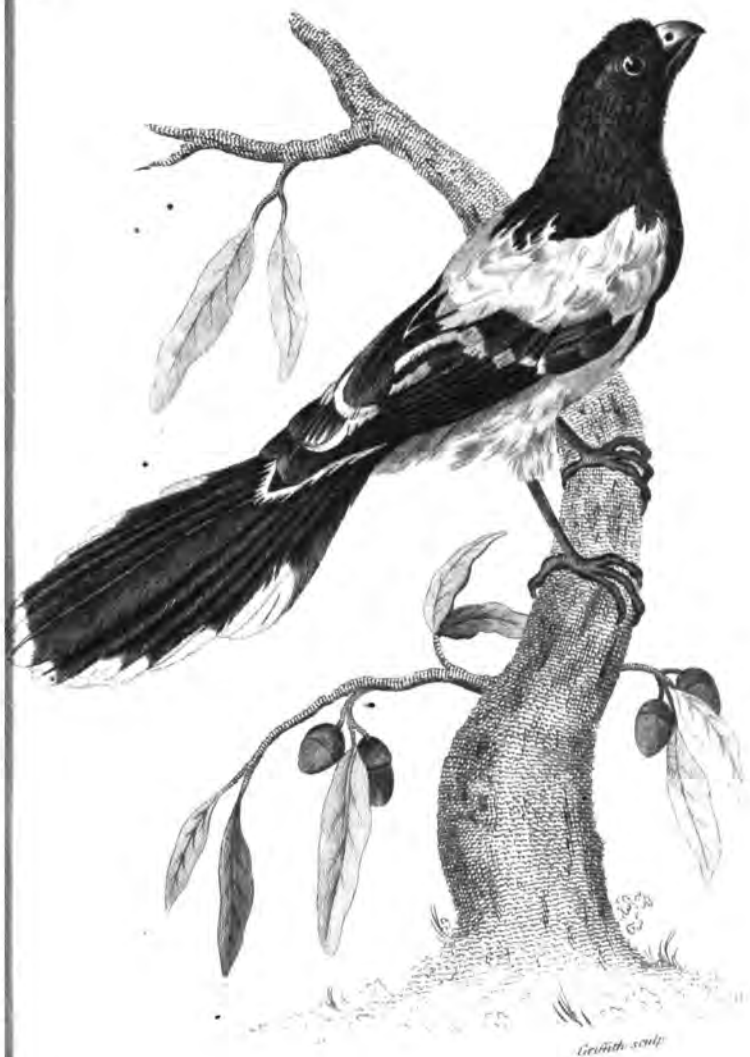
Shrike with cuneiform tail, body varied with black and white, the tips of all the tail-feathers white.

Lanius Leverianus. Leverian Shrike. Museum Leverianum No. 5. p. 241.

Magpie Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

La Pie Piegriesche. *Levaill. ois. pl. 60.*

A BEAUTIFUL specimen of this bird was preserved in the Leverian Museum, and is elegantly figured in the 5th Number of the work entitled *Museum Leverianum*. Mr. Latham seems to have been its first describer, and has well observed that it has, at first sight, the appearance of a Magpie in miniature. He also observes that it cannot with propriety be referred to the genus *Corvus*, since it wants the reversed bristles at the base of the bill, which form a conspicuous part of the character in that genus. Its size is that of a Song Thrush, and its length ten inches: the bill is three quarters of an inch long, and is strong, black, with a very slight notch near the tip: the head, neck, and middle of the breast are glossy black: the back, shoulders, smaller wing-coverts, belly, sides, thighs,



LEVERIAN SHRIKE.

and vent white: the greater wing-coverts and second quills black, edged with white: the greater quills wholly black: the tail long and cuneiform; the two middle feathers measuring four inches and a half, and the outer ones only two inches: all are tipped with white, but the exterior ones more largely so than the rest: legs strong and black. The native region of this bird was unknown at the time of its first description, but it now seems to be ascertained as an inhabitant of South America. It is figured in the highly elegant ornithological work of Monsr. Levaillant, who received his specimen from Cayenne.

 DRONGO SHRIKE.

Lanius Drongo, L. nigro-virescens, crista frontali erecta, cauda forficata.

Greenish-black Shrike, with upright frontal crest, and forked tail.

Lanius forficatus. L. cauda forficata, crista frontali erecta, corpore nigro-viridante. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Le Drongo. Buff. ois.

Gobe-mouche hupé de Madagascar. Pl. Enl. 169.

Forked-Tailed Crested Shrike. Lath. syn.

FIRST described by Brisson: size of a Blackbird: length ten inches: colour greenish black: bill and legs black: on the forehead, immediately over the bill, an upright crest of slender feathers near three quarters of an inch in length: tail long, and deeply forked. Native of Madagascar, and is also said to occur in China and at the Cape of Good Hope,

The crest is sometimes observed to be wanting; perhaps in the female specimens.

SUPERB SHRIKE.

Lanius superbus. *L. niger, gula rubra, fascia abdominali flava, crista frontali erecta.*

Black Shrike, with red throat, yellow abdominal bar, and upright frontal crest.

Le bec de fer. *Vaill. ois.*

THIS remarkable bird seems allied in some degree to the Drongo Shrike. Its size is that of a thrush, but stouter bodied: its colour a fine black; but the throat, immediately under the bill, is of a bright scarlet, with a tinge of yellow at the termination of the spot: across the abdomen is a moderately broad yellow band, dashed by a few bright-red streaks, the larger quill-feathers are slightly edged with white, and the rump is of a greenish yellow colour: the bill is very strong, convex, and of an iron-grey colour, and immediately above its base springs an upright crest composed of many narrow plumes of very considerable length, those on each side shortening gradually from the tip or middle: the legs are black. This species is said to be a native of the South-Sea islands.



SUPERB SHRIKE.

FINGAH SHRIKE.

Lanius Fingah. *L. nigro-cærulescens, abdomine albido, cauda forficata.*

Blueish-black Shrike, with whitish abdomen, and forked tail.

Lanius cærulescens. *L. cauda forficata, corpore nigro-cærulescente, abdomine albo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Fork-tailed Indian Butcher-bird. *Edw. pl. 56.*

Fork-tailed Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species is described and figured by Edwards, from a specimen brought from Bengal, where it is known by the name of *Fingah*. Its size is somewhat inferior to that of the common or grey Shrike, and its colour glossy-black, with purple and green reflexions: the wing-feathers and tail of a more dusky black, the latter long, and considerably forked at the end: the under parts, from the breast, are of a dull white colour, shaded on the thighs with a few dusky crescents or bars: the beginning of the breast is of a dusky ash-colour: the bill and legs blackish or deep horn-colour; and at the base of the upper mandible are several vibrissæ or small bristles of moderate length. This bird in its native regions is said to be a great persecutor of Crows, which it attacks and obliges to quit its haunts.

PLUMED SHRIKE.

Lanius plumatus. *L. cristatus nixeus, palpebris crenulatis flavis, dorso alisque nigris, fascia utrinque longitudinali alba.*

Crested snow-white Shrike, with yellow crenulated eyelids, and black back and wings with a longitudinal white stripe on each side.

Le Geoffroy. *Levaill. ois.*

THIS elegant species is a native of Senegal, and measures about eight inches in length: its colour is snow-white, the back, wings, and tail black, but the wings marked by a longitudinal white stripe, formed by a part of the larger coverts and sides of the scapular-feathers: the outside tail-feathers are also white: the bill black, and the legs reddish: the crest is composed of lengthened downy plumes, the shortest of which cover the base of the bill and front in a reversed direction. Monsr. Levaillant seems unwilling to allow this bird to be a genuine *Lanius*, though strongly allied to that genus. Its manners are unknown.

MALABAR SHRIKE.

Lanius Malabaricus. L. nigro-carulescens, crista frontali plena, rectricibus extimis longissimis denudatis apice pennatis.

Blueish-black Shrike, with full-feathered frontal crest, and exterior tail-feathers very long, naked-shafted, with plumed tips.

Lanius Malabaricus. L. caruleo-niger, remigibus caudaque nigris, rectricibus extimis utrinque longissimis denudatis, apice latere exteriori pennatis. Lath. ind. orn.

Malabar Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

A HIGHLY singular species, first described by Monsr. Sonnerat. Size of the Missel Thrush: colour on all parts deep black, with a gloss of blue on the upper parts and breast, where the feathers are of a lanceolate shape: on the head, springing immediately above the base of the upper mandible, a large, rising tuft, consisting of many plumes of different lengths, and much resembling that of the Rose-coloured Ouzel: tail of moderate length, but with the exterior feather on each side extended from its outside tip into a naked shaft, of a length equalling that of the whole bird, and ending in a lengthened oval web, measuring about an inch and half: bill and legs black. This bird is found in India, but more particularly, as it is said, in the hilly regions of the Kingdom of Aracan.

CHESNUT-BACKED SHRIKE.

Lanius castaneus. L. cauda cuneiformi, corpore supracastaneo subtus albo, vertice nucha cerviceque cinereis. Lath. ind. orn.

Shrike with cuneated tail, chesnut-coloured body white beneath, with cinereous crown, nape, and neck.

Chesnut-backed Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

FIRST described by Mr. Latham, from a specimen which once existed in the Museum of Dr. William Hunter. Length eleven inches: wings and tail black, the latter tipped with ferruginous: bill and legs black: native country unknown.

LOUISIANA SHRIKE.

Lanius Ludovicianus. L. cinereus, vertice, fascia suboculari, alis, caudaque cuneata nigris, remigibus basi, rectricibus apice albis.

Cinereous Shrike, with the crown of the head, streak under the eyes, wings, and cuneated tail black, the wing-feathers white at the base, and the tail-feathers at the tips.

Lanius Ludovicianus. L. cauda cuneiformi cinereus, remigibus nigris basi rectricibusque apice albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

GREATLY allied to the English Grey Shrike, which it resembles in size, but is of a darker colour: tail black, with the base and tips of the feathers white, except those of the two middle ones. Native of Louisiana.

COLLARED SHRIKE.

Lanius collaris. *L. niger, subtus albus, scapularibus albis, cauda cuneata albo marginata.*

Black Shrike, white beneath, with white scapulars, and cuneated tail edged with white.

Lanius collaris. *L. cauda cuneiformi, corpore nigro subtus albo, remigibus primoribus basi albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Pie-griesche du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Pl. Enl.* 477. 1.

Le Fiscal. *Levaill. ois. pl.* 61. 62.

SIZE of the Grey Shrike: colour above black, beneath white, the white running from each side of the lower part of the neck behind the shoulders, and meeting on the lower part of the back: tail cuneated, the side-feathers tipped with white: bill black; legs reddish. Native of the interior of Africa, and not uncommon about the Cape of Good Hope.

When this bird, says Levaillant, sees a locust, a mantis, or a small bird, it springs upon it, and immediately carries it off, in order to impale it on a thorn, and is so dextrous in this operation that the thorn always passes through the head of the bird or insect thus transfixed. If it cannot find a thorn, it fixes the head of the animal between a division of two small branches, and this with as much address as if performed by human means. Every animal which it seizes undergoes exactly the same process, and it thus continues to commit fresh murders all the day long, being continually preying, so that one would suppose it actuated by a desire of mischief rather than the necessity of

food, it being impossible for it to consume the whole of what it collects. Its general practice is to perch on the top of trees, and especially on dry branches, from which it pounces indiscriminately on whatever offers, and when hungry, visits its gibbets, and takes off what it prefers. The Hot-tentots, says Monsr. Levaillant, pretend that it does not love fresh food, and therefore purposely leaves its prey to putrify; it is certain however that it very rarely devours what it has lately taken. It is fortunate, adds this author, that Nature has not combined strength with so much cruelty; for had this bird been of the size of an Eagle, it would have been the scourge of the animal world. We need only watch this Shrike for a single minute in order to witness its ravages; and if we take the pains to examine the spot it frequents, we are sure to find on every bush and tree the victims which it has transfixed, the major part of which are often so dried as to be unfit for his food; a proof of his singularly destructive instinct. It is a bold, vindictive, and very noisy bird, suffering no bird of prey to approach his domain: many other birds however profit of his collections, which are so scattered that he is unable to preserve the whole. The young bird differs greatly in colour, the prevailing tinge being rufous brown.



CAYENNE SHRIKE.

Lanius Cayanus. L. cinerco-cærulescens, capite remigibus re-
triticibusque nigris, rostro rubro apice nigro.

Blueish-grey Shrike, with the head, quills, and tail black, the
bill red with a black tip.

Lanius Cayanus. L. cinereus, capite remigibus re-
triticibusque primoribus nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Pie-griesche grise de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl.* 377.

Le Becarde. *Buff.* 1. p. 311. Cayenne Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Blackbird: colour a fine blueish grey,
with the head, the border of the wings, quill-
feathers, and tail black: bill reddish, with black
tip: legs black. Native of Cayenne.

Var.

This differs in being of a paler grey, with each
feather marked by a blackish streak down the
shaft: it is, probably, a bird of the first year, or a
female.

BARBARY SHRIKE.

Lanius Barbarus. L. niger, subtus ruber, vertice femoribusque
fulvis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Black Shrike, red beneath, with fulvous crown and thighs.

~~Le Canolek.~~ *Buff. ois.*

Pie-Grieche du Senegal. *Pl. Enl.* 56.

Le Godsek. *Levaill. ois.* pl. 69.

Barbary Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

A most elegant species; about the size of a
Redwing: colour deep black above, except the

crown of the head, which is of a bright golden yellow: the whole under parts, from the bill to the vent, fine bright red: from the corners of the bill runs a black stripe, uniting with the black colour of the upper parts, and separating the yellow of the head from the red of the throat: bill and legs brown. In some specimens the black has a brownish cast; the under parts are fulvous rather than red, and the crown of the head tawny instead of bright yellow. These are perhaps birds of the first or second year's plumage, or females. Native of Senegal and other parts of Africa.

 WHISKERED SHRIKE.

Lanius mystacens. *L. niger, corpore sultus caudaque cuneata rubris, fascia pectorali strigaeque suboculari albis.*

Black Shrike, with the body beneath and cuneated tail red, a white bar across the breast, and white streak beneath the eyes.

Lanius mystacens. *L. fuscus, corpore subtus caudaque rubris, fascia pectoris strigaeque sub oculis albis.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

La Pie-griesche rouge a plastron blanc. *Levaill. ois. pl. 65.*

Mustachoe Shrike. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

A VERY handsome species. Size nearly that of a Blackbird, measuring more than ten inches in length: colour above fine black, with the edges of some of the secondary quill feathers red: tail and all the under parts bright crimson, with a broad bar of white across the breast: on each side of the gape a short white streak or whisker; the tail measures the length of the remainder of the bird,



WHISKERED SHRIKE.

and is strongly cuneated: bill and legs black. This elegant bird is a native of the South-Sea Islands. Described and figured by Levaillant, who examined four specimens, two of which had the secondary wing-feathers edged with white instead of red.

HOOK-BILLED SHRIKE.

Lanius curvirostris. L. cauda cuneiformi, corpore albo dorso nigro, remigibus primoribus quinque macula alba. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Shrike with cuneated tail, white body with black back, and the five first quill-feathers marked by a white spot.

Vanga, ou Becarde à ventre blanc. *Buff. ois.*

Ecorcheur de Madagascar. *Pl. Enl. 228.*

Hook-billed Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Blackbird: length ten inches: colour black and white, the back of the head being black, as are also the back and wings: the coverts and smaller quill-feathers are edged with white; the tail black, the side-feathers edged and tipped with white: all the remainder of the bird white; bill and legs black, the former longer and more curved at the tips than in the rest of the genus. Native of Madagascar, where it is called *Vanga*. Said to feed on fruits, and to have a pleasing note.

Var.

This differs in having the whole top of the head black, except just at the base of the upper mandible. Observed in New Holland.

WHITE-HEADED SHRIKE.

Lanius leucocephalus. *L. nigro-virescens*, capite collo corpore-
que subtus albis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Greenish-black Shrike, with the head, neck, and body beneath
white.

Tcha-cherte-bé. *Buff. ois.*

Grande Pie-grièche verdâtre de Madagascar. *Pl. Enl. 374.*

White-Headed Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Blackbird: colour black, with a gloss
of blue-green: head and whole under parts milk-
white: bill and legs deep lead-colour. Native of
Madagascar.

PITANGUA SHRIKE.

Lanius Pitangua. *L. subferrugineus*, subtus flavus, capite utrin-
que flavo fasciato, rostro valido fulvo.

Subferruginous Shrike, yellow beneath, with a yellow band on
each side the head, and strong, fulvous bill.

Lanius Pitangua. *L. niger*, subtus flavus, vertice stria fulva,
fascia oculari alba. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Bentaveo. *Buff. ois.* Tyran du Bresil. *Pl. Enl. 212.*

Brasilian Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Blackbird: colour on the upper part
subferruginous brown, the wing-feathers edged
with yellow-ferruginous: on the top of the head a
short yellowish stripe, and a longer one on each
side, curving from the base of the bill over the
eyes: whole under parts pale yellow: bill very
strong and large for the size of the bird, and of a
reddish brown colour: legs red. Native of Brasil.

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AMERICAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Americanus. L. ferrugineus, pileo cano, subtus flavescens, cauda nigra apice alba.

Ferruginous Shrike, with grey crown, beneath yellowish, with black tail tipped with white.

Lanius Americanus. L. rufo-fuscus, subtus flavescens, pileo griseo, remigibus caudaque nigris, gula rectricumque apicibus albis. Lath. ind. orn.

Pie-griesche de la Louisiane. *Pl. Enl. 397.*

SIZE of the Grey Shrike: colour above ferruginous, with the top of the head pale grey, and the very tips of the wings black: tail black, tipped with white; under parts of the bird pale yellowish-ferruginous, with the throat white, and the sides inclining to white: bill and legs lead-colour. Native of Louisiana.

RED-WINGED SHRIKE.

Lanius erythropterus. L. alis rufis, vertice fasciaque oculari nigris, subtus albus, cauda cuneata nigra apice alba.

Shrike with rufous wings, crown and eye-streak black, beneath white, with cuneated black tail tipped with white.

Pie-grieche rousse a tete noire du Senegal. *Pl. Enl. 479. f. 1.*

Le Tchagra. *Levaill. ois.*

THIS, which is represented in the Planches Enluminees, is quoted by Mr. Latham as a variety of the *Lanius rutilus* or Wood-Chat; but if the figure be faithfully executed both in point of size and colours, this supposition can hardly be admitted.

Its size appears to be at least equal to that of the *Lanius Excubitor*; the crown of the head and nape black, and across the eyes a black streak: the back brown; the wings bright ferruginous, the smaller feathers nearest the body being black with pale ferruginous edges: the tail rather long, cuneated, and of a black colour with white tips: all the under parts of the bird white, passing over the shoulders to the middle of the back, as in the Collared Shrike: bill black: legs yellowish. Native (as appears from its title) of Africa. It is accurately described by Monsr. Levaillant under the title of *Tchagra*: it is a bird of slow flight, frequenting low places, and feeding on caterpillars and other insects. It appears so nearly allied to the *Senegal Shrike* as to make it doubtful whether it may not in reality be the same species.

 ROCK SHRIKE.

Lanius infaustus. *L. subferrugineo-cinereus, capite subcristato, cauda elongata rotundata ferruginea.*

Subferruginous-grey Shrike, with subcristated head, and lengthened, rounded, ferruginous tail.

Lanius infaustus. *L. dorso cinereo, rectricibus rufis, intermediis duabus cinereis fascia nigricante, cauda rotundata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Corvus Sibiricus. *Lin. Gmel.*

Geay de Siberie. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 608.*

MR. LATHAM, in his *Index Ornithologicus*, ranges this species in the genus *Corvus*, under the title of *Corvus infaustus*, and indeed it may be

doubted whether it might not rank in that genus full as naturally as in the present, in which however it is stationed by Linnæus in the *Systema Naturæ*, though in the *Fauna Suecica* he had considered it as a *Corvus*. Its size is that of the Grey Shrike: the bill is black; the head brown, the body cinereous, with the sides testaceous: the wing-feathers are brown, but rufo-testaceous at their base: the upper and under coverts rufo-testaceous: the three first wing-feathers are gradually shortened: tail rounded, length of the body, entire, rufo-testaceous, except the two middle feathers, which are cinereous with a blackish bar, and the two next to these are tipped on each side with ash-colour: the tail-coverts are rufo-testaceous: the legs black: the feathers of the whole bird are of a silky texture, as in the Common Jay.

This bird is a native of the north of Europe, and is found as high as Lapland: it has the reputation of being a bird of ill omen; for which reason Linnæus seems to have applied to it the trivial name of *infaustus*. It is of an audacious nature, and we are told by Linnæus that when dining amidst the Lapland forests, it would often seize on the viands before him. It feeds on worms and insects, and is said to have a fine note, for which reason it is often kept in a cage.

Var.

This, which is mentioned by Buffon, and figured in the *Planches Enluminees* under the title of

Geai de Siberie, is by Mr. Latham considered as a variety of the preceding. It is said to measure ten inches, and is of a cinereous brown colour above, with the head tinged with blue, the crown black, and slightly crested: the breast and under parts ferruginous-orange: quill-feathers ash-coloured; tail orange, the two middle feathers excepted, which are ash-coloured: bill like that of a Jay, and dusky: legs ash-coloured. Native of Siberia.

TYRANT SHRIKE.

Lanius Tyrannus. L. fusco-cinereus subtus albidus, vertice nigro stria longitudinali fulva.

Grey-brown Shrike, whitish beneath, with black crown marked by a longitudinal fulvous stripe.

Lanius Tyrannus. L. cinereus subtus albus, vertice nigro, stria longitudinali fulva. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Le Titiri, ou Pipiri. *Buff. ois.*

Le Tyran. *Pl. Ent. 537.—676.*

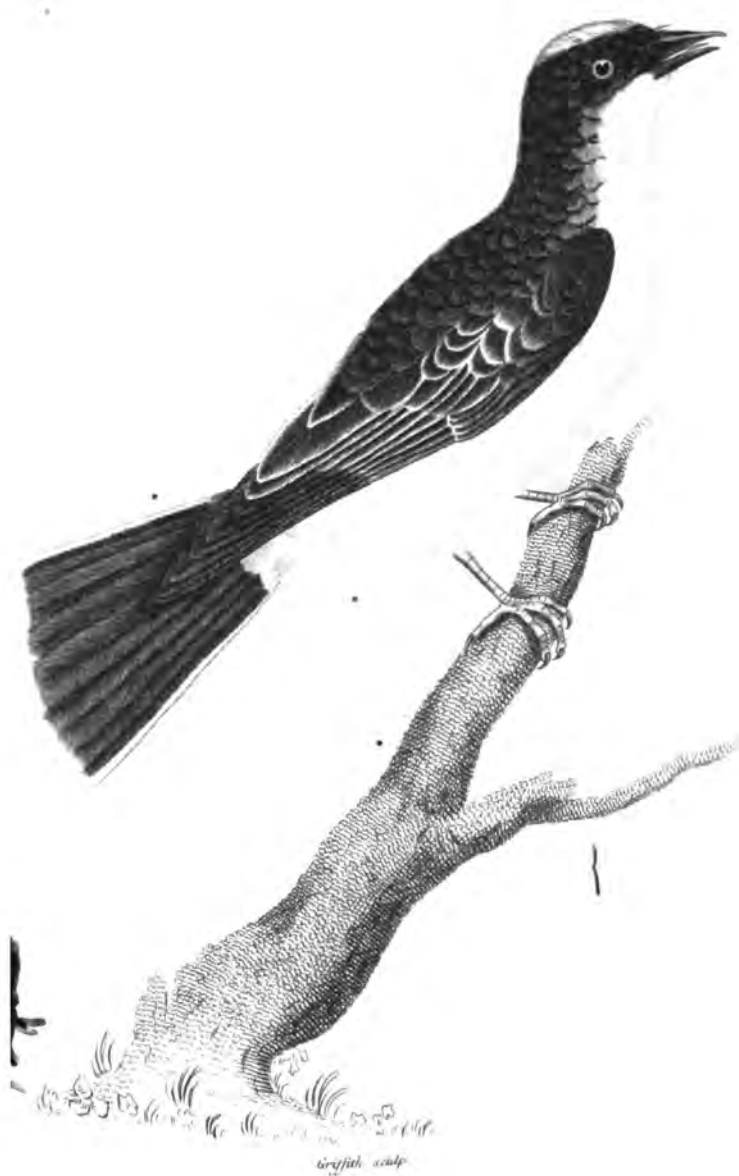
Tyrant Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Tyrant of Carolina. *Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 55.*

THE general size of this species is that of a Thrush, usually measuring about eight inches in length; but it is supposed to vary in this respect, as well as in point of colour. It is commonly dark brown on the upper parts, and white beneath; the wing-feathers edged with dull white; the top of the head black, with a longitudinal orange stripe, and the tail black, with a white tip. This is the dress in which it is seen in the countries of Carolina and Georgia. In other parts of North

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TYRANT SHRIKE

America the plumage is deep ash-colour above, with subferruginous wings and tail; the top of the head black, as in the preceding, with a yellow stripe, and the under parts white: the longitudinal stripe on the head is in some individuals of a bright orange, in others red, and in others yellow. In New York, according to Mr. Pennant, this species appears in April; building in low bushes, making its nest of wool and moss, lining it with the small fibres of roots, and laying five white eggs. In August it departs, and observes the same time of migration in the other provinces. Its singular manners are well described by Catesby, whose slight irregularities of language must be excused for the sake of the simple fidelity of his descriptions. "The courage of this little bird is singular: he pursues and puts to flight all kinds of birds that come near his station, from the smallest to the largest, none escaping his fury; nor did I ever see any that dared oppose him while flying, for he does not offer to attack them when sitting. I have seen one of them fix on the back of an Eagle, and persecute him so, that he has turned on his back into various postures in the air, in order to get rid of him; and at last was forced to alight on the top of the next tree, from whence he dared not to move, till the little Tyrant was tired or thought fit to leave him. This is the constant practice of the cock while the hen is brooding; he sits on the top of a bush or small tree, not far from her nest; near which if any birds approach, he drives them away; but the

great ones, as Crows, Hawks, and Eagles he won't suffer to come within a quarter of a mile of him without attacking them. They have only a chattering note, which they utter with great vehemence all the time they are fighting. When their young are flown, they are as peaceable as other birds. It has a tender bill, and feeds on insects only. They are tame and harmless birds. They build their nest in an open manner, on low-trees and shrubs, and usually on the Sassafras-tree."

Mr. Pennant, in his Arctic Zoology, refers this bird to the genus *Muscicapa* or Flycatcher, in which genus there are some birds whose manners greatly resemble those of the present.

JOCOSE SHRIKE.

Lanius jocosus. L. fuscus, subtus albidus, capite subcristato, macula suboculari crissoque rubris, cauda cuneata.

Brown Shrike, whitish beneath, with slightly crested head, spot beneath the eyes and vent red, and cuneated tail.

Lanius jocosus? L. cauda rotundata, cornore crisen. nabebra inferiore sanguinea, ano sanguineo. Lin

Petit Merle hupé de la Chine. *Buff. ois.*

Jocose Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Lark, but varying in duals: colour above brown; ber with the vent pale crimson or br crown of the head black, with a r crest in the middle: from the co on each side a black stripe; ben

small bright crimson spot, and across the breast a brown bar. Native of China, India, Persia, &c. and sometimes called by the name of *Bulbul*: of a lively disposition and agreeable manners. It has been generally considered as the celebrated *Bulbul* or Persian Nightingale, so often commemorated in the works of Hafiz, Sadi, and other Persian poets. This however seems not clearly ascertained, and the name *Bulbul*, usually translated Nightingale, seems to be applied in different parts of India and Persia to very different birds. What appears certain of the present species is, that it is often taught to fight by the natives of Bengal, one being held up opposite to another on the hand of a man to whose finger the bird is fastened by a string, sufficiently long to enable it to fly and peck at its adversary. It is said to be of a remarkably docile disposition, and is sometimes carried by the young Indians in order to execute little commissions of gallantry; and at a signal given by the lover, will seize and carry off with much dexterity the small gold ornament usually ad of a young Indian lady, and master. It will also, with admiration the descent of a ring purposely deep well; catching it in its fall, to its owner. The Persian poets *Bulbul* as enamoured of the rose, angry at seeing it rudely cropped. be said by poets and unscientific Pennant has not scrupled to deny, that the natural note of this

bird is harsh and unmelodious. If this be the case, the music of the Bulbul may be considered as nearly allied to the celebrated song of the Swan, so often recorded in the flights of poetic fiction.

BOULBOUL SHRIKE.

Lanius Boulboul. L. niger, pectore abdomineque cinerascentibus, alis fuscis fasciis duabus albidis. Lath. ind. orn.

Black Shrike, with subcinereous breast and abdomen, and brown wings with two whitish bars.

Boulboul Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

THIS is of the size of a Fieldfare, and seems to have been first described by Mr. Latham: the bill is yellow, and slightly curved at the tip; the legs are also yellow. It is a native of India, where it is called the *Greater Bulbul*, and must not be confounded with the preceding species, which is more emphatically distinguished by authors under the name of *Bulbul*.

YELLOW-BELLIED SHRIKE.

Lanius sulphuratus. *L. fuscus, subtus flavus, capite nigricante, fascia ambiente albida.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Brown Shrike, yellow beneath, with blackish head girt by a whitish band.

Becarde a ventre jaune. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 296.*

Yellow-Bellied Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH rather more than eight inches: colour on the upper parts ferruginous brown, the feathers edged with bright ferruginous: whole under parts pale yellow: crown of the head black, and a black stripe on each side of the head beneath the eyes: bill deep or blackish lead-colour: legs the same. Native of Cayenne.

 WHITE SHRIKE.

Lanius albus. *L. albus, tectricibus alarum majoribus remigibusque nigris, fascia alarum alba.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

White Shrike, with the larger wing-coverts and quills white, and a white band across the wings.

Pie-friesche blanche de l'isle de Panay. *Sonner. voy. pl. 72.*

DESCRIBED and figured by Sonnerat: size double
Native of the Isle of Panay.

FERRUGINOUS-BELLIED SHRIKE.

Lanius ferrugineus. *L. nigricans, jugulo pectoreque albis, uropygio fusco, abdomine crissoque ferrugineis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Blackish Shrike, with white throat and breast, brown rump, and ferruginous belly and vent.

Ferruginous-Bellied Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the Grey Shrike: bill and legs blackish.
Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

SHORT-TAILED SHRIKE.

Lanius brachyurus. *L. cinereo-griseus alis nigricantibus, subtus flavescens, fascia oculari nigra, cauda rotundata brevi.*

Ash-grey Shrike, with blackish wings, black eye-streak, and short rounded tail.

Lanius brachyurus. *L. capite supra e ferrugineo griseo superciliis albidis, fascia nigra per oculos ad aures ducta, corpore supra ex griseo cinereo, subtus ex lutescente albido, cauda rotundata.* *Pall. it. 3. p. 639. Lin. Gmel.*

NATIVE of Hungary, where it is said to be a rare species: seems to have been first described by Dr. Pallas: size that of the Grey Shrike, or rather, of the Red-backed.

RUFIOUS-TAILED SHRIKE.

Lanius phoenicurus. L. griseo-rufescens, subtus lutescens, fascia oculari nigra, cauda uropygioque rufis.

Rufous-grey Shrike, beneath lutescent, with black eye-streak, and rufous rump and tail.

Lanius phoenicurus. L. fascia per oculos nigricante, corpore supra ex griseo rufescente, subtus ex lutescente albido, cauda longa rotundata et uropygio intense rufis. Pall. it. 3. p. 693. Lin. Gmel.

SIZE of the immediately preceding: inhabits rocky places about the river Onon: seems, from Dr. Pallas's description, to be somewhat allied to the *Lanius infaustus*.

 ROBUST SHRIKE.

Lanius robustus. L. cinereo-ceruleus, capite collo remigibus fasciæ caudæ nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Blue-grey Shrike, with head, neck, quills, and bar across the tail black.

Robust Shrike. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

SAID to inhabit New Holland, and to measure twenty-one inches in length: tail long, and marked towards the end by a black bar.

WEEBONG SHRIKE.

Lanius Weebong. L. subolivaceo-fuscus, capite tumido subcristato nigro, subtus flavicans, cauda subcuneata.

Subolivaceous-brown Shrike, with tumid subcristated black head, beneath yellowish, with subcuneated tail.

Lanius flavigaster. L. corpore supra fusco subtus flavo, capite supra, rostro, pedibusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

DESCRIBED by Mr. Latham as a native of New-Holland, and said to be of the size of the *Lanius Excubitor*. In the corresponding English supplement to that of the *Index Ornithologicus*, Mr. Latham, through oversight, names this species the *Yellow-Bellied Shrike*, but as this name had been before applied in the *Synopsis* to a very different species, viz. the *Lanius sulphuratus* of Linnæus, it became necessary to give a new title. I have therefore called the bird by its native name *Weebong*.

FRONTAL SHRIKE.

Lanius frontatus. L. capite cristato tumido nigro albo fasciato, dorso olivaceo, alis caudaque fuscis, subtus flavus.

Shrike with tumid crested black head banded with white, olive back, brown wings and tail, and body yellow beneath.

Lanius frontatus. L. cristatus fuscus, subtus flavus capite colloque nigris, lateribus vittis duabus albis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Frontal Shrike. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

THIS species appears to be about the size of the *Red-Backed Shrike*, and seems much allied to the

immediately preceding. It is a native of New-Holland: the bill is strong and black, and the legs brown.

RUBIGINOUS SHRIKE.

Lanius rubiginosus. *L. subcristatus ferrugineus, subtus ferrugineo-flavescens.*

Subcristated ferruginous Shrike, yellow-ferruginous beneath.

Lanius rubiginosus. *L. ferrugineus, subtus flavescens, sincipite subcristato, genis maculatis.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Lanius ferrugineus. *Act. Soc. Hist. Nat. Par. 1. p. 911.*

Le Rousset? *Levaill. ois.*

DESCRIBED in the first part of the Transactions of the Natural History Society of Paris; but no particular mention seems to be made of its size. From the description of its colours however I cannot but think it highly probable that the species described by Monsr. Levaillant under the title of *Le Rousset* is the same; especially since it is announced as a native of Cayenne. Its size is that of a sparrow, and its colour deep ferruginous, lighter and with a slight yellowish cast beneath: the head is slightly crested, the cheeks whitish marked by a dusky streak across the eyes, and by a few small dusky or blackish spots: the bill is black, and the legs brown.

SENEGAL SHRIKE.

Lanius Senegalus. *L. subferrugineo-fuscus, subtus albidus, vertice striaque oculari nigris, cauda lineis numerosis fuscis.*

Subferruginous-brown Shrike, whitish beneath, with black crown and eye-streak, and tail crossed by numerous dusky bars.

Lanius Senegalus. *L. griseus, subtus albidus, vertice fasciaque oculari nigris, rectricibus nigris apice albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

SIZE of the *Lanius Collurio*: bill black; legs brown: native of Senegal.

CRESTED CANADIAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Canadensis. *L. subrufescens, alis caudaque cuneata nigricantibus, crista ferruginea, abdomine albido.*

Subrufescent Shrike, with the wings and cuneated tail blackish, the crest ferruginous, and the abdomen whitish.

Lanius Canadensis. *L. cauda cuneiformi, capite cristato, corpore rufescente subtus albido.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Crested Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Pie-grièche huppé de Canada. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 479.*

SIZE of *Lanius Collurio*: bill and legs brown: head strongly crested. Native of Canada.

RED-BACKED SHRIKE.

Lanius Collurio. *L. capite cano fascia oculari nigra, dorso tectricibusque ferrugineis, pectore subroseo, cauda nigra.*

Shrike with grey head, black eye-streak, ferruginous back and wing-coverts, blossom-coloured breast, and black tail.

Lanius Collurio. *L. cauda subcuneiformi, dorso griseo, rectricibus quatuor intermediis unicoloribus, rostro plumbeo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Lesser Butcher-Bird, called in Yorkshire Flusher. *Will. orn.*

Red-Backed Shrike. *Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. syn.*

THIS is a very elegant bird, and in our own country a far more common species than the Grey Shrike, like which it visits us in the spring, and retires in autumn. The length of the male, according to Mr. Pennant, is seven inches and a half: the bill black; the irides hazel; the head and lower part of the back of a fine light grey: across the eyes, from the bill, runs a broad black stroke: the upper part of the back and coverts of the wings are of a bright ferruginous colour; the breast, belly, and sides are of an elegant blossom-colour: the two middle feathers of the tail are longest, and entirely black; the lower part of the others white, and the exterior webs of the outmost feather on each side wholly so. In the female the stroke across the eyes is of a reddish brown; the head of a dull rust-colour mixed with grey; the breast, belly, and sides of a dirty white, marked with semicircular dusky lines: the tail of a deep brown, the outward feather on each side excepted, the exterior webs of which are white.

These birds, says Mr. Pennant, build their nest in low bushes, and lay six eggs of a white colour, but encircled at the larger end with a ring of brownish red.

This bird is not only pretty generally diffused throughout Europe, but, from the observations of Monsr. Levaillant, appears to be equally common in Africa. It preys, in the manner of most others of the genus, but chiefly on the younger small birds and on insects.

WOOD-CHAT SHRIKE.

Lanius ruficollis. L. albo nigroque varius, fronte fasciæque oculari nigris, occipite colloque supra ferrugineis.

Black and white Shrike, with the front and eye-stripe black, the back of the head and upper part of the neck ferruginous.

Wood-Chat Shrike. *Lath. syn. Penn. Brit. Zool.*

La Pie-griesche rousse. *Bris. orn. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 9. f. 2. & 31. f. 1.*

La Pie-griesche rousse. *Levaill. ois.*

THE Wood-Chat is a species not very uncommon in some parts of Europe, but seems to be extremely rare in our own island, insomuch that it hardly appears to have been seen in a living or recent state by the generality of British ornithologists. In size it is equal to the preceding species, from which it is distinguished by a different distribution of colours. By some ornithologists it has been considered as no other than a variety of the former, but the observations of Monsr. Sonnini, together with those of Monsr. Le-

vaillant, leave no doubt of its constituting a distinct species. Its general habits are similar to those of the Grey Shrike and the Flusher, preying on the smaller birds and the larger kind of insects, both which it transfixes on the thorns of the hedges and shrubs which it frequents, and not unfrequently inveigles other birds to its haunts by an exact imitation of their note; a faculty observed also in the former species. It is of a bold and undaunted disposition, and has such strength of bill, that, according to Sonnini, it can pierce the hand through a double glove; for which reason the bird-catchers in Egypt, where it is very common, and sold as an article of food, are in the habit of tying the bill as soon as the bird is taken; for as the religious prejudices of the Mahometans render it necessary that they should not be strangled, but bled, they must of course be sold alive in the markets. Monsr. Levillant represents this species as by no means uncommon in the interior of Africa, where it does not in the least differ from the same species found in Europe.

It remains to give a particular description of the colours. The forehead, to some distance above the bill, is black, descending a little on each side, in order to form the eye-streak, which passes down and joins the black colour of the middle of the back and the shoulders: the greater wing-feathers are black with pale subferruginous edges, and marked towards the base by a white spot: the smaller wing-feathers are black with white edges: the scapular-feathers white, forming a large oblique

bar at the upper part of the wings: the rump is grey, and the tail black, slightly tipped with white, and the two or three outward feathers white on the outside: the under parts of the bird, from bill to vent, white, with a slight cast of ash-colour: the irides are hazel; the bill and legs black. The female, according to Levaillant, differs in being rather smaller than the male, and in wanting the red or ferruginous colour on the back of the head and neck*. In its young state this bird differs considerably in plumage, and has been mistaken by Brisson and others for a variety of the Flusher; but Monsr. Levaillant, having examined a great many broods of these birds, and bred them from their young state, has completely ascertained that this supposed variety of the *L. Collurio* is no other than the Wood-Chat in its first year's plumage, which, from his figure, appears to be of a slightly rufous grey above; the wings varied with black, rufous, and white, and the tail rufous brown: the black eye-streak is wanting, the under parts are dull white with a few brown undulations, and the bill and legs reddish-brown.

* I know not how this is to be reconciled to the description given by Brisson, and which Levaillant himself allows to be very exact. According to Brisson the female is rufous above, with transverse brown streaks, and of a dull rufescent white beneath, with semicircular brown streaks.

BLACK SHRIKE.

Lanius niger. *L. totus niger, cauda subcuneata.*

Entirely black Shrike, with subcuneated tail.

Lanius niger. *L. cauda subcuneiformi, corpore nigricante, remigibus secundariis extus margine fuscis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

NATIVE of Jamaica: length seven inches: bill and legs black.

BACBAKIRI SHRIKE.

Lanius Bacbakiri. *L. olivaceus, subtus flavus, fascia oculari nigra in pectoralem ducta, cauda nigra apice flava.*

Olive Shrike, yellow beneath, with black eye-stripe continued into a pectoral band, and black tail with yellow tip.

Turdus Zeylonus. *T. viridis, subtus luteus, linea oculari utrinque in pectus nigrum ducta.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

The Green Pye of the Isle of Ceylon. *Edw. pl. 321.*

Le Bacbakiri. *Levaill. ois.*

THIS elegant bird, described and figured long ago by Edwards under the name of the *Green Pye of the Isle of Ceylon*, is, as we are assured by Monsr. Levaillant, a genuine Shrike, and is a very frequent inhabitant of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is known by the title of *Bacbakiri*. Its size is that of a Blackbird,

The colours of this species, in which both sexes are similar, being sufficiently delivered in the specific character, it is only necessary to observe that when in its first year's plumage it differs in being entirely

of an olive green, paler beneath, having no appearance of the black pectoral zone, and the tail shewing but indistinctly the colours it afterwards acquires. The character of this species perfectly resembles that of the European Shrikes, and its ravages among the smaller birds are very considerable. The male and female are generally seen together: they build in thick bushes, the female laying four or five eggs, and both sexes performing the task of incubation by turns. The young follow the parents for a very considerable time after leaving the nest.

BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE.

Lanius melanocephalus. *L. olivaceus, capite nigro, cauda fascia lata nigra apice flava.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Olive-coloured Shrike, with black head, tail marked by a broad black bar, and tipped with yellow.

Black-headed Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about six inches: bill black, legs dusky.
Native of New Holland.

TABUAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Tabuensis. *L. olivaceo-fuscus jugulo pectoreque cinereis, abdomine flavescens-fusco, remigibus nigris, cauda fusca. Lath. ind. orn.*

Olivaceous-brown Shrike, with grey throat and breast, yellowish-brown abdomen, black quill-feathers, and brown tail.

Tabuan Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH near nine inches: bill and legs brown.
Native of the Friendly Islands in the South Sea.

GREEN SHRIKE.

Lanius viridis. *L. olivaceus, subtus albidus, remigibus caudaque nigricantibus.*

Olive-coloured Shrike, white beneath, with blackish wings and tail.

Lanius viridis. *L. obscure viridis, subtus albus, rectricibus lateralibus nigricantibus, latere exteriore viridi. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a common Sparrow: length near six inches: native of Madagascar.

BLUE SHRIKE.

Lanius bicolor. L. cauda subaequali, supra caeruleus subtus albus, capistro nigro. Lin. Mantiss. 1771.

Blue Shrike white beneath, with black frontlet and nearly even tail.

Blue Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

La Pie-grièche bleue. *Levaill. ois.*

THIS species is described by Brisson under the name of *Pie-grièche bleue de Madagascar*, and figured on pl. 298 of the *Planches Enluminées*. Monsr. Levaillant however observes that the figure is not conducted with sufficient elegance either in point of shape or colours. Its size is nearly equal to that of the *Lanius Collurio*: the head and whole upper parts are of a beautiful ultramarine blue, except the tips of the wings and that of the tail, which are blackish: the plumes about the base of the bill and between the bill and eyes are velvet-black: all the under parts of the bird are pure white: the eyes are brown; the bill and legs black. The female is rather smaller than the male and of less brilliant colours, the blue having a greenish tinge on the rump, and the under parts of the bird having a cinereous cast. In its young state this species is of a dull green above, and cinereous beneath. It is a native of the inland parts of Africa, and of the island of Madagascar, and, according to Levaillant, feeds entirely on insects. It is remarkable that the Count de Buffon, endeavouring to simplify as much as possible the history of this

genus, persuaded himself to consider the present species as a variety of the European Grey Shrike or *Lanius Excubitor*!!!

WHITE-WREATHED SHRIKE.

Lanius faustus. *L. canus subtus ferrugineus, fasciola occipitali alba, remigibus caudaque lineis numerosis transversis fuscis.*

Grey Shrike, ferruginous beneath, with an occipital white wreath, and wings and tail crossed by numerous brown lines.

Lanius faustus. *L. griseus, subtus ferrugineus, lincola alba pone oculos, cauda rotundata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

White-Wreathed Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a common Thrush. Native of China: the feathers are of a fibrous or silky texture, as in the *Lanius infaustus*. Mr. Latham in his *Index Ornithologicus* has transferred this species to the genus *Turdus*, under the title of *Turdus canorus*.

WHITE-BILLED SHRIKE.

Lanius leucorhynchus. *L. nigricans, corpore subtus uropygioque albidis, rostro pallido.*

Blackish Shrike, with the body beneath and rump whitish, and pale bill.

Lanius leucorhynchus. *L. niger, rostro, pectore, abdomine, uropygioque albis.* *Lin. Mantiss. Lath. ind. orn.*

LENGTH seven inches. Native of the island of Manilla. A variety of this species is mentioned by Mr. Latham under the title of the *Dominican Shrike*; it differs in being a trifle larger, and of a

black colour, with white rump and abdomen. Native of the Philippine islands.

PANAYAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Panayensis. *L. fuscus, capite iridibus gula abdomineque rubris, rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Brown Shrike, with red head, irides, throat and abdomen, and black bill and legs.

Lanius Panayensis. *L. fuscus, capite gula jugulo pectore abdomineque rubris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Panayan Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of *Lanius Collurio*. Native of the isle of Panay.

CHINESE SHRIKE.

Lanius Schach. *L. testaceus vertice cano, remigibus nigris, primariis basi secundariis apice albis.*

Testaceous Shrike, with grey crown and black wing-feathers, the primaries white at the base, the secondaries at the tips.

Lanius Schach. *L. lutescens, fronte alisque nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Chinese Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the Tyrant Shrike. Native of China.

PIED SHRIKE.

Lanius doliatus. L. cauda rotundata, corpore albo nigroque confertim subfasciato. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Transversely striped black and white Shrike, with rounded tail.

Black and white Butcher-Bird. *Edw. pl. 226.*

Pied Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about six inches and a half. Native of Cayenne.

SPOTTED SHRIKE.

Lanius navius. L. niger, subtus cinereus, dorso alis caudaque albo maculatis. Lath. ind. orn.

Black Shrike, cinereous beneath, with the back, wings, and tail spotted with white.

Spotted Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

VERY much allied to the Pied Shrike, but smaller. Native of Cayenne.

DUSKY SHRIKE.

Lanius obscurus. L. nigricans, abdomine superciliisque albis. Lath. ind. orn.

Blackish Shrike, with white brows and abdomen.

Dusky Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the Spotted Shrike. Native country unknown.

BROWN SHRIKE.

Lanius fuscus. *L. fuscus subtus albus, loris flavescentibus, remigibus primoribus margine, secundariis apice flavescentibus.*

Brown Shrike white beneath, with yellowish lores, larger wing-feathers edged, and smaller tipped with yellowish.

Brown Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

A SMALL species, of the size of a Manakin.
Native region unknown.

RED SHRIKE.

Lanius ruber. *L. ruber, alis caudaque ocellatis apice nigris.*

Lath. ind. orn.

Red Shrike, with ocellated wings and tail black at the tips.

Red Shrike. *Lath. syn. Bancr. Guiana. p. 154.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Bancroft in his History of
Guiana: size not particularized.

SUPERCILIOUS SHRIKE.

Lanius superciliosus. *L. rufus subtus albus, fronte alba, fascia oculari remigibusque nigris, cauda cuneata.*

Rufous Shrike white beneath, with white front, black eye-streak and wing-feathers, and cuneated tail.

Supercilious Shrike. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

Le Rousseau. *Levail. ois.*

SIZE of *Lanius ruficollis* or Wood-Chat, to which it is greatly allied. Native of the island of Java.

MOTTLED SHRIKE.

Lanius punctatus. *L. cinereus abdomine albido, alis caudaque nigris, tectricibus apice nigris, cauda utrinque albo maculata.*

Cinereous Shrike, with whitish abdomen, black wings with the coverts tipped with white, and the exterior tail-feathers spotted with white.

Le Tachet. *Levaill. ois.*

SIZE and shape of the Rubiginous Shrike: feathers of the head lanceolate, giving it the appearance of being very slightly crested: bill and legs black. Native of Cayenne.

CAPE SHRIKE.

Lanius Capensis. *L. albo nigroque varius, lateribus corporis ferrugineis.*

Black and white Shrike, with the sides of the body ferruginous.

Le Brubru. *Levaill. ois.*

Cape Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of a Redstart: bill black; legs brown: in the young birds the whole upper parts are tinged with ferruginous, and in the female the white has a cast of ash-brown. Native of the interior of Africa, and about the Cape, building in the forks of Mimosas, &c. and laying five white eggs spotted with brown.

CUBLA SHRIKE.

Lanius Cubla. *L. niger, subtus uropygioque albis, tectricibus latere albis.*

Black Shrike, white beneath, with the wing-coverts white on their sides.

Le Cubla. *Levaill. ois.*

LENGTH six inches: bill and legs black: tail slightly tipped with white. Female rather smaller and of a browner black, with a slight brownish tinge on the white parts. Inhabits the eastern coasts of Africa, building in thorny shrubs, and feeding principally on insects.

SPOT-WINGED SHRIKE.

Lanius signatus. *L. niger, subtus albus, dorso albo maculato, alis macula media trigona rufa alba.*

Black Shrike, white beneath, with the back spotted with white, and the wings marked by a triangular rufous-white patch.

African Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH five inches: bill black; legs brown: forehead white, continuing in a line to the hind-head: under parts white streaked with ferruginous. Native of Africa.

CLOUDED SHRIKE.

Lanius torquatus. L. fuscus, subtus albo nebulosus, loris ferrugineis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Brown Shrike with ferruginous lores, beneath white clouded with brown.

DESCRIBED by Mr. Latham: size uncertain: native of New Holland.

DUBIOUS SHRIKE.

Lanius dubius. L. cinereus, cauda cuneiformi, uropygio tectricibusque caudæ apice coccineo striatis. Lath. ind. orn.

Cinereous Shrike, with cuneated tail, the rump and tail-coverts tipped by a crimson streak.

Dubious Shrike. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH eight inches: bill and legs yellow: all the rump-feathers and tail-coverts marked by a crimson streak at the tip. Native region unknown. Described by Latham.

ERECT SHRIKE.

Lanius erectus. L. virescens subtus flavicans, capite tumido colloque nigris, rostro pedibusque flavis. Lath. ind. orn. sup.

Greenish Shrike, with black tumid head and neck, and yellow bill and legs.

Erect Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Latham from a drawing: size uncertain: head covered by lengthened plumes,

forming an upright crest: seems allied to the Weebong Shrike.

OLIVE SHRIKE.

Lanius olivaceus. *L. olivaceus, subtus luteus, fascia oculari elongata nigra, cauda subcuneata lateribus luteis.*

Olive Shrike, luteous beneath, with lengthened black eye-stripe, and subcuneated tail with luteous sides.

L'Olive. *Levaill. ois.*

SIZE, according to Levaillant's plate, that of the common white Wagtail, and with tail of similar proportion, but slightly cuneated at the end: bill black; legs brown. In its first year the upper part of the head is blackish, the breast dull ferruginous, and the belly whitish. The female is olive-brown above, with cinereous head; and beneath of a whitish ochre-colour. Native of the interior of Africa.

SILENT SHRIKE.

Lanius silens. *L. niger, subtus albus, remigibus secundariis latere albis, cauda subcuneata albo-marginata.*

Black Shrike, white beneath, with the secondary wing-feathers white on the outside, and subcuneated tail edged with white.

Le Pie-grieche silencieuse. *Levaill. ois.*

NATIVE of the interior of Africa and the Cape of Good Hope: size rather larger than that of the Wood-Chat: bill and legs black. The female is rather smaller, of a duller or browner black, and

with brown legs. This species inhabits woody regions, building its nest, with great art, in trees, and lining it with the down of plants.

PACIFIC SHRIKE.

Lanius Pacificus. L. niger, capite colloque virescentibus, abdomine remigibus caudaque nigricantibus. Lath. ind. orn.

Black Shrike, with head and neck glossed with green; the quill-feathers and tail dusky.

Pacific Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SOMEWHAT larger than a common Sparrow: feathers of the head and neck very narrow: bill dusky, and slightly curved: legs black: tail three inches long, and even at the end. Native of some of the Southern Pacific Islands.

NORTHERN SHRIKE.

Lanius septentrionalis. L. fuscus, gula et pectore cinereis, rectricibus tribus exterioribus extus apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.

Brown Shrike, with cinereous throat and breast, and the three exterior tail-feathers white at the outside tips.

Northern Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH near eight inches: bill black; legs short and lead-coloured. Native of North America.

MADAGASCAR SHRIKE.

Lanius Madagascariensis. L. cinereus, subtus albidus, loris nigris, rectricibus rufescentibus. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Cinereous Shrike, whitish beneath, with black lores, and rufescent tail.

La petite Pie Grièche de Madagascar. *Pl. Enl.* 299.

SIZE of a Hedge-Sparrow: throat and fore part of the neck in the male black: smaller wing-coverts rufous: bill black; legs lead-colour. Native of Madagascar.

BENGAL SHRIKE.

Lanius Emerica. L. subcristatus fuscus, subtus albus, temporibus uropygioque phoeniceis.

Subcristated brown Shrike, white beneath, with crimson temples and vent.

Lanius Emerica. L. griseus subtus albus, temporibus uropygioque rubris. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Indian Redstart. *Edw. pl.* 190.

Bengal Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

A VERY elegant species: size of a sparrow, or rather larger: bill bristled on each side the base: on each side the head, under each eye, a moderately large deep crimson spot, edged with white: vent fine crimson: bill and legs brown. Native of India.

CRESTED RUSSET SHRIKE.

Lanius cristatus. L. subluteo-ferrugineus, capite subcristato, subtus fusco undulatus, alis fuscis, cauda cuneata.

Subluteo-ferruginous Shrike, with slightly crested head, beneath undulated with brown, with brown wings, and cuneated tail.

Lanius cristatus. L. cauda cuneiformi, capite cristato, corpore rufescente subtus fulvo fuscoque undulato. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Crested red or russet Butcher Bird. *Edw. pl. 54.*

SIZE of the *Lanius Collurio*. Head but slightly crested, and sometimes scarce perceptibly so: upper parts brownish ferruginous; under parts yellowish ferruginous undulated by brown crescents: wings brownish. Native of India.

 ANTIGUAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Antiguanus. L. rufo-flavescens, capite remigibus caudaque cuneata nigris, rostro magno apice adunco.

Rufo-flavescient Shrike, with wing-feathers and cuneated tail black, and large bill with hooked tip.

Lanius Antiguanus. Lin. Gmel.

Pie-grieche d'Antigue. *Sonner. voy. pl. 70.*

ALLIED to the Hook-Billed Shrike: size of *Lanius Collurio*: bill black, with the upper mandible so long and curved, that Sonnerat, its describer, is inclined to suppose the individual bird or specimen in a state of monstrosity in this respect. Native of Panay, one of the Philippine islands, in the province named Antigua.

LUZONIAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Lucionensis. L. griseo-rufescens, macula aurium nigra, cauda cuneata apice fusco-fasciata.

Griseo-rufescent Shrike, with black ear-spot, and cuneated tail barred with brown at the tip.

Lanius Lucienensis. L. cauda cuneiformi, macula aurium nigra, rectricibus rufescentibus apice fusco-fasciatis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Luzonian Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of *Lanius Collurio*: under parts crossed with fine brown lines: bill and legs brown. Native of the Island of Luçonia.

WHITE-SHOULDERED SHRIKE.

Lanius varius. L. cinereo-fuscus, jugulo pectoreque flavescentibus, abdomine fusco-albo, macula humerali alba. Lath. ind. orn.

Cinereous-brown Shrike, with yellowish breast and throat, dusky-white abdomen, and white shoulder-spot.

White-Shouldered Shrike. *Lath. ind. orn.*

BILL and legs black: native of Brasil.

BLACK-CAPPED SHRIKE.

Lanius pileatus. *L. cristatus cinerascens, capite jugulo pectoreque nigris, tectricibus alarum albo fasciatis, cauda apice nigra.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Crested greyish Shrike, with black head, throat, and breast, wing-coverts banded with white, and tail black at the tip.

Black-Capped Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

LENGTH six inches: head considerably crested: bill dusky, legs black: female supposed to want the crest. Native of Cayenne.

NOOTKA SHRIKE.

Lanius Nootka. *L. niger, superciliis gula collari tectricibusque alarum majoribus albis, remigibus secundariis rectricibusque quatuor extimis apice albis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Shrike, with white brows, throat, collar, and larger wing-coverts, and the four outmost secondary quill-feathers tipped with white.

Nootka Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl. Penn. Arct. Zool.*

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Native of North America.

ORANGE SHRIKE.

Lanius aurantius. L. flavus, gula pectoreque rufescentibus, vertice nuchaque nigris, alis caudaque fuscis.

Yellow Shrike, with rufescent crown and nape, and brown wings and tail.

Lanius aurantius. L. fulvo-flavus, gula pectoreque rufescentibus, capite supra oculos nuchaque nigris, tectricibus alarum remigibus caudaque fuscis. Lath. ind. orn.

Orange Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

LENGTH seven inches: bill black; legs dusky brown. Native of Cayenne.

BLACK-TOPPED SHRIKE.

Lanius atricapillus. L. canda cuneiformi, et vertice, cervice, humeris alisque nigris, corpore supra murino, subtus ex cæruleo-cente albo. Lin. Gmel. Merrem Beytrag. 2. p. 30. t. 10.

Shrike with cuneated tail, with the crown, neck, shoulders, and wings black, the body above mouse-coloured, and beneath blueish grey.

SIZE of a Goldfinch: wings short: tail, except the two middle feathers, tipped with white. Native of Surinam.

CORVINE SHRIKE.

Lanius corvinus. L. fusco-ferrugineus, subtus pallidus, cauda longu cuneata, rostro flavescens, pedibus fuscis.

Brown-ferruginous Shrike, pale beneath, with long cuneated tail, yellowish bill, and brown legs.

La Grande Piegriche. *Levaill. ois.*

THIS bird, which Monsr. Levaillant considers as a species of Shrike, might perhaps with equal propriety be arranged under the genus *Corvus*. It is the largest, or at least the longest, of all the Shrikes, measuring nearly twelve inches in length from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, which is strongly cuneated and is of equal length with the remainder of the bird. The colour of this species is ferruginous brown above, paler or whitish beneath: over each eye is a ferruginous streak, and the edges of the quills are of the same colour: the bill is pale yellow, and the legs brown; the former is notched near the tip, and seems to indicate at least an approach to the genus *Lanius*, while the general appearance of the bird indicates a strong alliance to the long-tailed kind of *Corvi*. Nothing is known of the history of this species, which Levaillant describes from a preserved specimen obtained from a dealer at Paris.

GLAUCOPIS. WATTLE-BIRD.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> incurvatum, fornicatum, mandibula inferiore brevior subtus ad basin carunculata.	<i>Bill</i> incurvated, arched, the lower mandible wattled beneath at the base.
<i>Nares</i> depressæ, membrana subcartilaginea semitectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> depressed, half covered by a subcartilaginous membrane.
<i>Lingua</i> subcartilaginea apice incisa et ciliata.	<i>Tongue</i> semicartilaginous, notched and ciliated at the tip.
<i>Pedes</i> ambulatorii.	<i>Feet</i> formed for walking; three toes before, one behind.

CINEREOUS WATTLE-BIRD.

Glaucopis cinerea. G. nigricans, oculis cæruleis, palcaribus rubris, Museum Leverianum, p. 237.

Blackish Wattle-Bird, with blue eyes, and red wattles.

Glaucopis cinerea. Lin. Gmel.

Callæas cinerea. Lath. ind. orn.

Cinereous Wattle-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THE Wattle-Bird is one of those late acquisitions with which the discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere have enriched ornithology. It was a bird entirely unknown to the naturalists of Europe till brought, during the voyages of the late Capt.



WATTLE-BIRD

1808 Sep. 1. London Published by G. Gearsley Fleet Street.

Cook, from New Zealand, where it is said to be not uncommon.

Its length is about fifteen inches, and its size that of a Jay: its colour is an uniform deep cinereous, or rather nearly black, and from beneath the base of the lower mandible, on each side, hangs a rounded wattle, of considerable size, and of a red colour; in substance not ill resembling the same part in the common Cock: the base of each wattle is blue: the irides are also of a bright blue colour: the tail is rather long, and in shape slightly cuneiform. In its manners this bird seems much to resemble the genus *Corvus*, feeding on insects, berries, and according to some accounts, on the smaller birds.

CORVUS. CROW.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> convexum, cultratum, dente (plerisque) versus apicem.	<i>Bill</i> convex, strong, cultrated, and (in most species) toothed or notched near the tip.
<i>Nares</i> pennis setaceis recumbentibus obtectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered by recumbent bristly feathers.
<i>Lingua</i> cartilaginea, bifida.	<i>Tongue</i> cartilaginous, bifid.
<i>Pedes</i> ambulatorii.	<i>Feet</i> formed for walking.

THE established characters of this genus, as well as of many others, must be received with a considerable degree of limitation; it being in vain to expect mathematical precision in particulars of this nature; and it must be confessed that many species of birds might with equal propriety be arranged under different genera. Most of the Crow tribe build on trees, and the general number of their eggs is observed to be five or six. They are often gregarious, and the major part of those found in Europe feed both on animal and vegetable substances. Their voice or note is hoarse and clamorous, but some species possess a considerable degree of docility, and may be taught to articulate in the manner of Parrots.

RAVEN.

Corvus Corax. C. bipedalis ater, supra cæruleo-nitens, cauda rotundata.

Black Crow about two feet in length, with a blue gloss on the upper parts, and rounded tail.

Corvus Corax. C. ater, dorso atro-cærulescente, cauda subrotunda. Lin. Syst. Nat.

The Raven. *Will. Penn. Lath. &c. &c.*

Le Corbeau. *Briss. Buff. &c.*

THE Raven is the largest European species of the present genus. Its general length is about two feet two inches, and its breadth four feet: the bill is strong and black, and the upper mandible convex: the colour of the whole bird is black, finely glossed with blue, except on the belly, which is of a dusky colour. The Raven frequents woody places, generally in the neighbourhood of towns, for the sake of carrion and other offals on which it preys. It also attacks the smaller birds, and even, occasionally, young lambs, leverets, &c. It builds either on trees, or among rocks; and the nest is said to be composed of roots and twigs, intermixed with the bones of the animals on which it has preyed, and is lined with moss, hair, &c. the eggs are five or six in number, of a blueish-green colour, spotted with brown: the young, according to Aldrovandus, are at first rather white than black, contrary to those of the Swan, which are dusky at first, and afterwards grow gradually white.

The Raven may be called a general inhabitant of the globe, appearing to be equally common in the northern and southern regions of both hemispheres. It is naturally a long-lived bird. "What is reported, says Willughby, by Hesiod and others of the ancients, of the long lives of Ravens, is without doubt fabulous; but that all birds in general, compared with quadrupeds, are long-lived, we have already proved by divers examples in several kinds; and that Ravens are in the number of the longest lived we will not deny."

In the Count de Buffon's Natural History of Birds may be found an agreeable abridgement of many curious particulars recorded of this bird by ancient writers, collected from Aldrovandus, &c. These the brevity required in the present publication makes it most advisable to omit. I must not however dismiss the article Raven without noticing a most curious misinterpretation of a passage in the British Zoology by Monsr. Montbeillard, the coadjutor of the Count de Buffon in his History of Birds. Monsr. Montbeillard, whose knowledge of the English language was, probably, not very correct, after mentioning the natural ill scent of the Raven in consequence of its general habit of feeding on carrion, observes, in a note, that "the authors of the British Zoology alone assert that the Raven has an agreeable smell," which, he adds, "is difficult to believe of a bird that feeds on carrion." On turning however to the British Zoology, I find that Mr. Pennant, speaking of Ravens, observes, what every one knows to be

true, that "their scent is remarkably good." It must be confessed therefore that the above observation of Monsr. Montbeillard affords an admirable instance of critical acumen!!!

The only variety of the Raven worth particular mention seems to be the African or Cape Raven, described by Levaillant, which however differs in no other circumstance than that of being rather larger, of a somewhat browner colour, and in having the bill rather more curved. The other varieties of this bird are mere accidental differences of colour, which, though singular, and not easily accounted for, are yet more or less observable in many other birds; such as partial or total whiteness, pale-brown or buff-colour, &c. &c. and sometimes a mixture of black and white on different parts of the plumage.

VULTURINE RAVEN.

Corvus vulturinus. C. niger rostro subcompresso-elevato, torque collari albo, pennis gularibus laxis.

Black Raven, with subelevato-compressed bill, white collar round the neck, and loose throat-feathers.

Corvus albicollis. C. nigricans, rostro carinato valido, tectricibus alarum fusciscentibus, lunula cervicis lata alba. Lath. ind. orn. South Sea Raven. Lath. syn.

Corbeau vautourin. *Levaill. ois.*

SOMEWHAT smaller than a Raven: length nineteen inches; colour dusky black, with the neck marked by a white patch, lessening as it advances on each side, and forming a narrow and somewhat

interrupted collar: bill very thick, strong, and convex, the upper mandible somewhat carinated, and the feathers beneath the chin of a loose texture, and of a lanceolate shape: the tail is somewhat cuneated, but the wings reach beyond it: the bill and legs are black. This bird, which, according to Levaillant, is very common in the interior of Africa, is a species of a bold nature, assembling in large flocks, and preying on carrion, young lambs or antelopes, &c. in the manner of the common Raven. Monsr. Levaillant considers it as in some degree allied to the Vulture tribe. The female is somewhat smaller than the male, and of a browner cast. This species, according to Mr. Latham, extends as far as to the scattered islands of the Southern ocean. Levaillant observes that it is not of a migratory nature, but continues in the district in which it was hatched. In October it builds either in trees or among large bushes, making a very large hollow nest of branches or twigs, and lining it with softer materials: the eggs are four in number, and are greenish, spotted with brown.

CARRION CROW.

Corvus Corone. C. sesquipedalis ater cæruleo-nitens, cauda rotundata, rectricibus acutis.

Black Crow about eighteen inches in length, glossed with blue; the tail rounded and composed of pointed feathers.

Corvus Corone. C. atro-cærulescens totus, cauda rotundata, rectricibus acutis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

La Corneille. *Buff. ois.*

The Carrion Crow. *Will. orn. Penn. Lath. &c.*

IN general appearance and colour this species resembles the Raven, but is of smaller size, measuring only eighteen inches in length: its manners are also similar to those of the Raven. The female differs in being of a less glossy or brilliant black colour. The Varieties of the Crow are analogous to those of the Raven. Though common in many parts of Europe, yet in Sweden the Crow appears, from the testimony of Linnæus, to be almost unknown. It occurs in most parts of the American Continent.

 CHATTERING CROW.

Corvus Jamaicensis. C. toto corpore artubusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.

Crow entirely of a deep black colour.

Chattering Crow. *Sloane's Jamaica. vol. 2. p. 298. Lath. syn.*

NATIVE of Jamaica: so similar to the common European or Carrion Crow as scarce to differ in outward appearance: length eighteen inches: fre-

quents mountainous regions, feeding on berries, and uttering a chattering note, very different from that of any of the European Crows.

Var. ?

DOWNY CROW.

This is considered as a distinct species by Monsr. Daudin in his Ornithology, who takes the description from an individual brought from Portorico and deposited in the Paris Museum. It resembles the immediately preceding, but differs in having a white down at the base of the feathers: the exterior colour of the plumage is fine black. Dampier observes that the Crows in New Guinea differ from ours in the colour of the feathers, the outside parts of which are black, but the base white.

ROOK.

Corvus frugilegus. C. sesquipedalis ater cæruleo nitens, rostro basi albicante-denudato, cauda subrotundata rectricibus rotundatis.

Black Crow about eighteen inches in length, glossed with blue; the bill bare and whitish at the base; tail roundish with rounded feathers.

Corvus frugilegus. C. ater, fronte cinerascens, cauda subrotundata. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Le Freux, ou la Frayonne. *Buff. ois.*

The Rook. *Will. orn. Penn. Lath. &c.*

This species is rather larger than the Crow, but of similar colour, and bears so great a general resemblance to that bird as to be easily mistaken for it. It differs however in having a somewhat slenderer bill, the base of which, in the full-grown bird, is commonly of a whitish cast, and nearly bare of plumes: this however, being rather owing to the abrasion of that part during the exertions of striking it into the ground in quest of food, rather than to any original difference, would not alone constitute a characteristic mark: a more certain difference is the shape of the tail-feathers, which in the Crow are somewhat sharp-pointed at the tips, but in the Rook are broad and rounded. In its manners the Rook differs considerably from the Crow, being of a gregarious nature, building in great numbers on the same tree, and forming a vast and noisy assembly throughout a great extent of wood; feeding principally on grain of various kinds, and on insects, particularly on the larvæ of

the Cockchaffer (Scarabæus Melolontha. Lin.) which they are generally in quest of during their visits to ploughed fields. "Rooks," says Mr. Pennant, "are sociable birds, going only in pairs; they begin to build their nest in March; one bringing materials, while the other watches the nest, lest it should be plundered by the brethren: they lay the same number of eggs as the Crow, and of the same colour, but less: after the breeding-season they forsake their nest-trees, and for some time go and rest elsewhere; but return to them in August: in October they repair their nests." According to Willughby the cock and hen sit by turns. The Rook is a native of most of the temperate European regions, and is often observed to intermingle with flights of the Common or Carrion Crow.

HOODED CROW.

Corvus Cornix. *C. canus, capite jugulo alis caudaque nigris.*

Grey Crow, with black head, throat, wings, and tail.

Corvus Cornix. *C. cinerascens, capite jugulo alis caudaque nigris.* Lin. Syst. Nat.

La Corneille mantelée. Buff. ois.

The Royston Crow. Will. orn.

Hooded Crow. Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. syn.

This species, which is at least equal, if not rather superior in size to the Rook, is readily distinguished by its colours; being of an elegant pale grey, with the head, throat, wings, and tail glossy blue.

black: the bill and legs are also black: in its manners it resembles both the Crow and Rook; assembling in flocks, and feeding on grain, worms, and insects; but occasionally on carrion and other prey: it is an inhabitant of many parts of Europe, but in England is migratory, visiting the island in the early part of winter, and departing in the spring. It is observed to be much more common in the northern than in the southern parts of the island.

 WHITE-BREASTED CROW.

Corvus Dauricus. *C. ater, nucha canescente, cervice pectoraque albis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Crow, with greyish nape, and white neck and breast.

White-Breasted Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Corvus Dauricus. *Pall. it. 3. p. 694.*

SIZE of a Jackdaw, measuring twelve inches or more in length: varies as to the degree of whiteness on the neck and breast, which are sometimes rather cinereous, and the abdomen in some is of similar colour also. Native of many parts of Asia and Africa, living on fruits and insects, and often assembling in vast flocks, and migrating from one district to another. Sometimes, according to Levaillant, this species associates with other birds of the genus, in order to devour carrion, &c. The female differs in being rather smaller, and of duller colours.

NEW-CALEDONIAN CROW.

Corvus Caledonicus. C. cinereus, rostro pedibus palpebrisque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.

Cinereous Crow, with black bill, eyelids and legs.

New Caledonian Crow. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Latham from a drawing in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks: length fifteen inches: irides pale yellow. Native of New-Caledonia.

JACKDAW.

Corvus Monedula. C. niger, supra subcaeruleo-nitens, occipite cano, iridibus albidis.

Black Crow, glossed above with blue, with grey hind-head and whitish irides.

Corvus Monedula. C. fuscus, occipite incano, fronte alis caudaque nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.

The Jackdaw. *Will. orn. Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. &c.*

Le Choucas. *Buff. ois.*

THIS well-known bird is an inhabitant of many of the temperate parts of Europe. Its general size is that of a small pigeon, and its length about thirteen inches: the head is large in proportion to the body, which, according to Willughby, "argues him to be ingenious and crafty:" the irides are white; the forehead black; the hind part of the head of a fine light grey: the breast and belly of a dusky hue, inclining to ash-colour: the rest of the plumage black, slightly glossed with blue: the bill

and legs black: the claws very strong and hooked. "It is," says Mr. Pennant, "a docile and loquacious bird: breeds in steeples, old castles, and in high rocks, laying five or six eggs: sometimes in hollow trees near a rookery, joining those birds in their foraging parties. In some parts of Hampshire they are known to build in rabbit-holes: they also build in the interstices between the upright and transome stones of Stone-Henge: their eggs are five or six in number, smaller, paler, and less spotted than those of the Crow." The varieties recorded of this species are the Collared Jackdaw, in which the neck is encircled with white: the White Jackdaw, in which the whole bird is white, with a yellow bill: the Black Jackdaw, entirely of a glossy black, with the eyes edged by small white specks: the Black Jackdaw with red bill and legs: the Black Jackdaw with white wings; and lastly, the Buff-coloured Jackdaw, with whitish bill.

HOTTENTOT CROW.

Corvus Hottentottus. C. virescenti-ater, cauda æquali, mysticibus longissimis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Greenish-black Crow, with even tail, and very long whiskers.

Hottentot Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Choucas moustache. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 226.

SIZE of a Blackbird: feathers about the nostrils resembling black velvet: bill and legs black: on each side the bill three very long black hairs: tail of moderate length, and nearly even at the tip.

Said to inhabit Caffraria, but Levaillant observes that he has never seen the bird in any part of Africa, and imagines that its native country is still unknown.

PHILIPPINE CROW.

Corvus Balicassius. C. virescenti-ater cauda forficata. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Greenish-black Crow with forked tail.

Philippine Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Le Choucas des Philippines. *Briss. ois.*

Le Balicasse des Philippines. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 603.*

SIZE of a Blackbird: bill and legs black. Native of the Philippine isles, but said to occur also at the Cape of Good Hope.

BALD CROW.

Corvus calvus. C. ferrugineo-fuscus, subtus rufescens, facie ultra oculos nuda. Lath. ind. orn.

Ferruginous-brown Crow, rufescent beneath, with the face bare beyond the eyes.

Le Choucas chauve. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 521.*

Bald Crow. *Lath. syn.*

LARGER than a Jackdaw: length thirteen inches: bill strong, slightly curved, and black: legs dusky: native of Cayenne. The bareness of the front in this species is probably owing, like that of the Rook, rather to abrasion of the natural covering,



NUT-CRACKING CROW

1808 Sep. 2. London. Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.

from habitual use, than to original formation. The bill of the Rook, Mr. Latham observes, is, when young, as completely covered with bristles and feathers as that of the Crow. On the contrary, the editor of Mr. Bewick's elegant publication assures us that he has observed the bareness and whiteness round the base of the bill in the Rook, even in its youngest state. Monsr. Levaillant considers this bird as a species of *Ampelis*!

 NUT-CRACKING CROW.

Corvus Caryocatactes. *C. fuscus albo punctatus, alis caudaque nigris, rectricibus apice albis.*

Brown Crow, speckled with white, with black wings and tail, the latter tipped with white.

Corvus Caryocatactes. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Casse-noix. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 50.*

The Nut-Cracker. *Edw. pl. 240.*

Nut-Cracker Crow. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Magpie. Native of the middle parts of Europe, and most frequent in Germany: bill and legs black: in its manners resembles the Jay, and is said to breed in the hollows of trees: very rarely seen in England, and then only as an accidental straggler: admirably figured by Edwards, whose representation is copied in the present work.

NUT-CRACKING CROW.

NEW-GUINEA CROW.

Corvus Novæ Guineæ. C. cinereus, capistro fascia per oculos caudaque nigris, dorso postico uropygio abdomine femoribus crissoque albo nigroque fasciatis. Lath. ind. orn.

Cinereous Crow, with black muzzle, tail, and eye-stripe; the rump, belly, thighs, and vent banded with black and white.

New Guinea Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Le Choucas de la nouvelle Guinée. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 629.*

SIZE of a Jackdaw: bill and legs dusky. Native of New Guinea. A variety occurs in which the belly is of a ferruginous cast.

PAPUAN CROW.

Corvus Papuensis. C. cinereo-griseus abdomine albo, remigibus fusco-nigricantibus, macula per oculos nigra. Lath. ind. orn.

Cinereous-grey Crow, with white abdomen, blackish-brown quill-feathers, and black eye-stripe.

Papuan Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Choucari de la nouvelle Guinée. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 630.*

LENGTH about eleven inches: bill yellowish legs black: native of New Guinea.

PACIFIC CROW.

Corvus Pacificus. *C. cinereus, subtus rufescens, capistro pallido, occipite nucha alis caudaque nigricantibus, apicibus remigum rectricumque lateralium albidis.* Lath. ind. orn.

Cinereous Crow, rufescent beneath, with pale frontlet, blackish hind-head, wings, and tail; the tips of the wing-feathers and of the lateral tail-feathers whitish.

Pacific Crow. Lath. syn.

LENGTH ten inches and a half: bill and legs black: among the feathers of the throat are some slender hairs, and the two middle tail-feathers are entirely black. Native of the Southern islands.

TROPICAL CROW.

Corvus Tropicus. *C. niger nitidus, subtus niger, crisso hypochondriisque albo variegatis, alis caudaque viridi-nigris.* Lath. ind. orn.

Black Crow, glossy above, with the vent and side-feathers varied with white, and greenish-black wings and tail.

Tropic Crow. Lath. syn.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half: tips of both mandibles notched: tail rounded: legs black: native of Owyhee in the South-Seas.

JAY.

*Corvus glandarius. C. gilvus, macula suboculari alis caudaque
nigris, plaga alari alba, tectricibus caeruleo nigroque decussatis.*

Buff-coloured Crow, with spot beneath the eyes, wings and tail black, a white patch on the wings, and the coverts barred with blue and black.

Corvus glandarius. C. tectricibus alarum caeruleis, lineis transversis albis nigrisque, corpore ferrugineo variegato. Lin, Syst. Nat.

Le Geai. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 481.*

The Jay. *Will. orn. Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. &c.*

THE Jay, which must be considered as the most elegant British bird of this genus, measures about thirteen inches in length, and is of a moderately stout or thick form: its general colour is a light purplish buff, paler on the under parts; the wings black, with a large white spot or patch in the middle: the larger quills are edged with whitish ash-colour, and the smaller are deep ferruginous with black tips: the covert-feathers are of a most brilliant glossy pale blue, crossed by numerous bars of deep black, each accompanied by a narrow white edge: the head is covered with small narrow or lanceolate plumes, which can be slightly erected at the pleasure of the bird into a kind of crest: those on the forehead being whitish with a black streak along the shaft: on each side the head, beneath the eye, is a large oval black spot or patch, proceeding from the corners of the lower mandible: the rump and vent are white; the bill and tail black; the former notched on each side



perispha. scaly

JAY.

near the tip, and the latter slightly cuneated at the end: the legs are flesh-coloured: the irides white.

This bird is a very common inhabitant of our own country, and is found in most of the temperate parts of Europe, frequenting woods, and feeding on acorns, beech-mast, berries, and fruits of various kinds, as well as on insects, and even sometimes on the smaller birds and their young. It builds in trees, forming the nest of the fine fibres of roots, strengthened externally by twigs: the eggs are five or six in number, and of a dull whitish olive-colour, obscurely mottled with pale brown. The young are observed to follow their parents till the succeeding spring. The natural note of the Jay is harsh and loud; and when calling its young ones, resembles the mewling of a cat; but this bird, like the Raven, the Crow, the Jackdaw, and the Magpie, may be taught to articulate pretty distinctly in the manner of a Parrot, and is frequently caged for that purpose. In confinement however it loses the beauty of its plumage, and becomes of a dull or brownish tinge. Monsr. Linnini observes that Jays spend a good part of the winter in the hollows of trees, among their collections of acorns, pease, &c. appearing only in those mild days which occasionally happen during that season. He also observes that it is no uncommon circumstance for Jays to migrate in great numbers in quest of a warmer climate. In some parts of the Levant they arrive in troops about the beginning of autumn, and depart early in the spring. I shall here beg leave to repeat

what has been said, on good authority, in the Naturalist's Miscellany, viz. that during the early period of the French Revolution, when persons of all ranks had suddenly obtained the unlimited power of ranging the woods and forests in quest of game, vast flocks of Jays, terrified by the unusual noise of the guns, flew over to the nearest opposite coasts of England, instead of endeavouring to escape by retreating into other parts of the country; and on some of our own coasts these birds were observed in vast numbers, seemingly exhausted with fatigue, yet endeavouring to gain the nearest wooded retreats.

A white variety of this bird, with red irides and white bill and legs, is recorded by Mr. Latham, taken in the nest with four others of the usual colour. Another is mentioned by the Count de Buffon, which had also red eyes, but which still retained the beautiful blue mail of the wing-coverts.

BLUE JAY.

Corvus cristatus. *C. cristatus cæruleus, subtus subrosaceus, collari nigro, alis caudaque cuneata nigro decussatis.*

Crested blue Jay, subrosaceous beneath, with black collar, and both wings and cuneated tail barred with black.

Corvus cristatus. *C. tectricibus alarum lineis transversis nigris, corpore cæruleo, collari nigro.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Blue Jay. *Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 15. Edw. pl. 239.*

Le Geai bleue de l'Amerique Septentrionale. *Buff. ois. Pl. Ent. 529.*

A most elegant species; considerably smaller than the English Jay, with the tail much longer in proportion, and strongly cuneated; head considerably crested, with loose silky plumes: bill black; legs brown: whole bird above fine blue, with the wings and tail marked by numerous black bars: neck encircled with a black collar: under parts blossom-colour, with a slight cast of blue: tail tipped with white. Native of North America, where its manners are similar to those of the European Jay. It is also said to be a great destroyer of maiz or Indian corn, often assembling in vast flocks in the fields in order to devour

CAYENNE JAY.

Corvus Cayanus, *C. violaceus*, *occipite collari corporeque subtus albis, fronte gulaque nigris, cauda apice alba.*

Violaceous Jay, with the hind-head, collar, and body beneath white, the forehead and throat black, and the tail tipped with white.

Corvus Cayanus. *C. subviolaceus subtus candidus, jugulo frontaque nigris, cauda apice alba.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Blanche-coiffe, ou le Jeai de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 373.

Cayenne Jay. *Lath. syn.*

Size of the common Jay: on each side the head three white spots; viz. one above the eye, another beneath it, and a third at the base of the lower mandible: tail rounded: bill and legs grey. Native of Cayenne.

RED-BILLED JAY.

Corvus erythrorhynchos. C. fusco-violaceus cauda longissima, fronte jugulo pectoreque nigris, occipite apicibusque remigum rectricumque albis.

Brown-violet Jay, with very long tail, forehead, throat, and breast black; hind-head, wing and tail-tips white.

Corvus erythrorhynchos. C. corpore supra fusco subtus albicante, cauda cuneiformi, remigibus basi dilute violaceis, medio nigris, apice albis. Lin. Gmel.

Ceai de la Chine à bec rouge. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 622.*

Red-Billed Jay. *Lath. syn.*

La Pie bleue. *Levaill. ois. pl. 57.*

THIS beautiful bird has long ago been described by Buffon, and is figured in the Planches Enlumineés; but Monsr. Levaillant observes that the figure there given is extremely faulty in the expression of the tail, which, instead of being but of moderate length, as there represented, far exceeds that of the whole body: it is strongly cuneated, the two middle feathers, which were probably wanting in the specimen figured in the Planches Enlumineés, extending a great way beyond the rest. The colour of the bird is grey brown, with a strong cast of violet, which on the wings and tail is much brighter than elsewhere, and particularly on the part of the tail which forms the hind-head. The body pale ashy, and tipped to some extent with white, forming, on the wings, white crescents

down the back: the tail feathers are violet to a considerable distance from the base, then crossed by a broad black bar, and tipped with white; but the two middle feathers are violet-coloured throughout their whole length, except the tips, which are white. Monsr. Levaillant observes that the bill in this species is, properly speaking, not red, but orange-coloured; and the legs the same: the size of the bird is nearly that of the European Jay, but the length of the tail gives the body a more slender and elegant aspect. It is a native of China, where it is said to be highly esteemed both for its beauty and docility, and is often kept in aviaries and cages.

CYANEAN JAY.

Corvus cyaneus. C. subviolacco-caruleus, subtus pallidus, capite nigro, cauda longa cuneata, rectricibus apice albis.

Subviolaceous-blue Jay, pale beneath, with black head, and long cuneated tail with white tips.

Corvus Cyanus. C. cinereus, vertice atro-nitido, alis caudaque cuneiformi cyaneis, rectricibus intermediis apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.

Corvus Cyanus. Pall. it. 3. p. 694.

Blue Crow. *Lath. syn.*

GREATLY allied to the Red-Billed Jay, which it nearly equals in size, but the tail is considerably shorter in proportion, and more regularly cuneated, the two middle feathers not much exceeding the length of the rest: the head is sometimes slightly crested; and the smaller wing-feathers



PERUVIAN JAY

1808 Sep^r 1. London Published by G. Kears

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SPECIOUS JAY.

Corvus speciosus. C. cristatus viridis, subtus albescens, alis nigricantibus, remigibus secundariis apice albis, cauda cuneata.
 Crested green Jay, whitish beneath, with blackish wings, secondary quill-feathers tipped with white, and cuneated tail.

Chinese Roller. *Lath. syn.*

Le Roll de la Chine. *Buff. ois.*

Rollier de la Chine. *Pl. Enl. 620.*

THIS seems to be more properly a Crow than a Roller, though ranked as such by Brisson, &c. It is evidently allied to the Red-billed and Cyanean Crows, and is described as being of the size of a common Jay: the bill, irides, and legs pale red. It is a native of China.

YELLOW-BELLIED JAY.

Corvus flaviventris. C. fusco-olivaceus subtus flavus, vertice stria fulva, superciliis gulaque albis.

Olive-brown Jay, yellow beneath, with a fulvous stripe along the crown, and white brows and throat.

Corvus flavigaster. C. virescente-fuscus, subtus flavus, vertice striga aurea, superciliis gulaque albis. Lath. ind. orn.

Yellow-Bellied Jay. *Lath. syn.*

Le Garlu, ou Geai à ventre jaune de Cayenne. *Buff. ois.*

Geai à ventre jaune de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 249.*

LENGTH nine inches: bill blackish: legs lead colour. Native of Cayenne.

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...Gmel.

...seven inches:
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MEXICAN CROW.

Corvus Mexicanus. C. totus ex caeruleo ater. Lin. Gmel.

Crow entirely of a blue black.

L'Hocisana. *Buff. ois.*

Mexican Crow. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Jackdaw: bill and legs black: claws long: Native of Mexico, and said to be a bird of a restless and noisy disposition.

SILVER-EYED CROW.

Corvus argyrophthalmus. C. niger, pectore cyaneo, oculis argenteis, cauda apice alba, rostro pedibusque nigris. Lin. Gmel. Jacq. Beytr. z. Ges. der Voeg.

Black Daw, with blue breast, silvery eyes, tail tipped with white, and black bill and legs.

DESCRIBED by Jacquin, and said to be of the size of a Jay. Native of South America, inhabiting the deep woods of Carthagena, and feeding on fruits, seeds, and insects: above and beneath the eyes is a blue spot, and the wings are blue towards the tips. This species seems to be the Surinam Daw of Mr. Latham, and is twice described in the Gmelian edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, viz. first as above, under the name of *Corvus argyrophthalmus*, and again under that of *Corvus Surinamensis*.

SMALLER MEXICAN CROW.

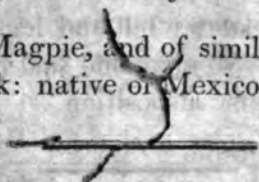
Corvus Zanoë. C. nigricans, capite colloque subfulvis, cauda longa. Lin. Gmel.

Blackish Crow, with subfulvous head and neck, and long tail.

Le Zahoë. *Buff. ois.*

Lesser Mexican Crow. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Magpie, and of similar manners: bill and legs black: native of Mexico.



WHITE-EARED JAY.

Corvus auritus. C. subcristatus fusco-cinereus, capistro gulaque nigris, macula frontis auriunq̃ue alba, remigibus griseo-marginatis. Lath. ind. orn.

Subcristated brown-grey Jay, with black frontlet and throat, white front and ear-spot, and quill-feathers edged with grey.

Petit Geai de la Chine. *Sonn. voy. ind. pl. 107.*

White-Eared Jay. *Lath. suppl.*

SIZE of the Blue Jay: tail rather long, rounded at the end and curving slightly downwards. Native of China, frequenting watery places.

RUFIOUS CROW.

Corvus rufus. C. rufus, subtus pallidior, capite collo pectoreque fusco-cinereis, alis caudaque nigris medio albis.

Rufous Crow, paler beneath, with brown-cinereous head, neck and breast, and black wings and tail, white in the middle.

Rufous Crow. *Lath. suppl.*

La Pie Rousse. *Levaill. ois.*

SIZE of a Blackbird: length about eleven inches: bill thick and rather short: tail lengthened and cuneated: bill dusky: legs brownish. Native of China, where it was observed by Sonnerat; but is also found in India, &c.

PURPLE-HEADED CROW.

Corvus purpurascens. C. rufescens subtus luteus, capite purpurascente, remigibus caudaque longiore nigris. Lath. ind. orn.

Rufescent Crow, with purplish head, black quill-feathers, and lengthened black tail.

Purple-Headed Crow. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Latham from a drawing: supposed to inhabit China.

MACAO CROW.

Corvus Sinensis. C. cinereo-griscus dorso tectricibus alarum crissoque rufis, sincipite nigro, remigibus caudaque nigris, secundariis albo bimaculatis. Lath. ind. orn.

Cinereous-grey Crow, with rufous back wing-coverts and vent, black forehead, wing-feathers and tail, the secondaries marked by a pair of white spots.

La Pie de Macao. *Sonnex. voy. ind.*

Macao Crow. *Lath. syn. & anal.*

SIZE a third less than that of a Magpie: bill and legs black: primary quills black; secondaries greenish black: on the first two white spots, one without, the other within. Said to inhabit the island of Macao.

MAGPIE.

Corvus Pica. C. niger purpureo viridique nitens, scapularibus pectore abdomine remigibusque intus albis, cauda elongata cuneata.

Black Crow with purple and green reflexions, the scapular-feathers, breast, belly and inside of the wing-feathers white; the tail lengthened and cuneated.

Corvus Pica. C. albo nigroque varius, cauda cuneiformi. Lin. Syst. Nat.

The Magpie or Pianet. *Will. orn.*

La Pie. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 488.*

Magpie. *Penn. Brit. Zool. edit. fol. 77. pl. D. 2.*

THE general appearance and manners of this bird are so well known in our own country as almost to supersede the necessity of any description. Its

length is about eighteen inches, and its breadth twenty-four, the wings being short in proportion to the bird. The Magpie seems to be confined to the temperate and northern regions both of the old and new Continent. In its way of life it resembles the Crow, feeding both on animal and vegetable substances: it builds its nest, as every one knows, with great art and sagacity; defending it on all sides with sharp thorns, leaving only a hole for entrance, and lays six or seven pale-green eggs spotted with brown. The beauty of the Magpie, which, on a distant view, appears to be clothed merely in black and white, is greatly increased by the rich iridescent reflexions of the feathers, particularly those of the tail, which exhibit a changeable green and purple lustre, according to the disposition of the light. Like the Jay, this bird is often doomed to a state of vulgar captivity, in which its appearance partakes of the cast of those who confine it; the beautiful gloss of its colours being lost, and nothing remaining but a dirty variegation of black and white. The varieties of the Magpie are white, pied, and buff-colour.

SENEGAL CROW.

Corvus Senegalensis. C. nigro-violaceus, cauda longa cuneata, remigibus rectricibusque subferrugineis.

Violet-black Crow, with long cuneated tail, the wing and tail-feathers subferruginous.

Corvus Afer. C. violaceo-niger, cauda cuneiformi. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Corvus Senegalensis. C. nigro-violaceus, cauda cuneiformi, artibus nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Senegal Crow. *Luth. syn.*

La Pie du Senegal. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 538.*

Le Piapiac. *Levaill. 68.*

Size very nearly equal to that of the Magpie, but the tail longer, as well as narrower or sharper in proportion. Native of Africa, building its nest in the same manner as the Magpie, on the tops of trees, defending it on all sides with thorns, and leaving only the entrance free. The female resembles the male, but is rather smaller, and with a somewhat shorter tail. According to Buffon this species is found in Senegal; but Monsr. Levaillant observed it in the country called the Great Namaquas, and remarks that it is the only bird of the Magpie tribe that he has seen in any part of Africa.

TEMIA CROW.

Corvus Temia. C. niger, purpureo viridique nitens, rostro crasso, cauda longa cuneata.

Black Crow with purple and green reflexions, thick bill, and long cuneated tail.

Le Temia. Levaill. ois.

SIZE of a Thrush, but longer bodied: bill and legs black: feathers surrounding the bill short and velvet-like: those on the throat of similar appearance: all the plumage of the bird is of a fine and silky nature. Described by Levaillant from a preserved specimen in a collection at Amsterdam, and said to have been sent from Batavia.

SHINING CROW.

Corvus splendidus. C. cupreo viridique nitens, remigibus secundariis extus albis, cauda elongata cuneata.

Coppery-green shining Crow, with the secondary wing-feathers outwardly white, and lengthened cuneated tail.

L'Eclatant. Levaill. ois.

I TAKE the liberty of placing this bird, as well as some others described by Monsr. Levaillant, in the present genus, without enquiring with critical exactness into the strict propriety of their arrangement; it being impossible in a general work to be very minute in disquisitions of this nature; and indeed it must be observed once for all, that the vast increase of modern Ornithology renders this

exact boundaries of most of the established genera very difficult to ascertain. The size of the present bird seems equal to that of the Missel Thrush, and its colour as described in the specific character: the bill moderately strong, black, and coated with small plumes at the base: the legs black: the tail cuneated as in the Magpie: the length of the bird is about eleven inches. It is figured by Monsr. Levaillant from a specimen in a collection at Amsterdam, but the native country and history were unknown. Monsr. Levaillant however conjectures that it is an African bird.

RED-WINGED CROW.

Corvus rufipennis. — *C. niger, alis caudaque cuneata viridi-nitentibus, remigibus primoribus rufis apice nigricantibus.*

Black Crow, with the wings and cuneated tail glossed with green, the greater quill-feathers rufous with blackish tips.

Le Roupenne. *Levaill. ois.*

African Thrush. *Lath. syn.*

Merle du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Pl. Enl. 199.*

THIS is the bird somewhat imperfectly described and figured in the works of Brisson and Buffon under the title of Merle and Jaunoir du Cape de Bonne Esperance; and is the African Thrush of Mr. Latham. Its size is similar to that of the immediately preceding species: the bill and legs are black: the irides hazel: the female is rather smaller than the male, of a more dusky colour, and with somewhat shorter tail; in this sex also

the head, neck, and upper part of the breast are greyish, with a black streak down the shaft of the feathers. These birds are very common at the Cape of Good Hope, flying in innumerable troops, and frequenting gardens, orchards, and vineyards, and committing great havock among the fruit. The territory of Constantia is, according to Levaillant, particularly infested by them: they assemble every evening about the rocks of that district, where they build among the crevices, placing their nests near each other. Near the river Gamtoo Monsr. Levaillant and his companions took above a thousand of their eggs at once, and found them excellent eating. The eggs are generally four or five, and sometimes six in number, and the major part of the females breed twice a year, so that the vast multiplication of the birds need not be wondered at. They are themselves a very delicate food, more especially during the fruit-season; and those which feed on grapes are the most excellent of all.

CARIBBEAN CROW.

Corvus Caribbaeus. *C. ferrugineus subtus albus, collo caeruleo torque albo, uropygio luteo, rectricibus caeruleis albo variis.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Ferruginous Crow, white beneath, with blue neck, surrounded by a white collar, yellow rump, and blue tail varied with white.

La Pie des Antilles. *Buff. ois.*

Persian Pie. *Will. orn.*

Caribbean Crow. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Magpie: bill and legs red: along the top of the head and neck a broad white stripe barred with black: the female differs in wanting this stripe, and in having the wing-coverts green instead of blue. Native of the Antilles.

Var. ?

Length one foot ten inches: bill red: head and neck dark purple, the former somewhat crested, and each feather tipped with grey as far as the hind-head: back brown; belly pale ash-colour: quills blueish on the outer edge: tail strongly cuneated, and tipped with white. This is the African Crow, No. 33, of Mr. Latham's Synopsis.

GOLDEN-GREEN CROW.

Corvus aureo-viridis. C. aureo-viridis violaceo cupreoque nitens, cauda cuneata longissima.

Gold-green Crow, with violet and copper-coloured glosses, and very long cuneated tail.

Merle à longue queue du Seneegal. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 220.*

Turdus æneus. Lin. Gmel.

Glossy Thrush. *Lath. syn.*

Le Vert-Doré. *Levaill. ois.*

THIS elegant bird is nearly of the size of a Jackdaw, but the tail is ~~more~~ than half as long again as the rest of the bird, measuring about fifteen inches in length: the general colour of the whole bird is a rich yellowish green, changing, according to the direction of the light, into a deep golden-green; the head, neck, and throat are dark-green, appearing blackish in some lights accompanied by a cast of violet: the wing coverts are each marked by a spot which in particular lights appears of a velvet-black colour, and as if embossed; but which totally disappear in a different light: the breast and under parts are glossed with copper-colour and violet; but the tail exhibits a greater variety of iridescent hues than any other part of the bird, and appears still more elegant by seeming traversed in particular views by numerous dusky undulations throughout its whole length: the bill and legs are black, and the irides reddish hazel-colour. This fine bird has long ago been imperfectly described by Brisson and Buffon, and figured, from a defective specimen, in the Planches



English 1846

GOLDEN GREEN IBIS

Enluménées. The female differs in being smaller than the male, and in having a shorter tail in proportion: its colours are also less brilliant. This beautiful species is of a gregarious nature, assembling in vast flocks, and alighting on such trees as afford the particular berries or fruits on which it delights to feed. It also feeds on worms and insects, and while running along the ground raises its tail in the manner of a Magpie. When a flight is settled, it continues in constant chatter, like a flight of Starlings. Monsr. Levaillant considers this as a migratory species, visiting various regions at particular seasons on account of particular berries and fruits. Monsr. Levaillant observed it in the country of the Namaquas.

 ROSE-BELLIED CROW.

Corvus ventralis. *C. niger cæruleo nitens, abdomine roseo, cauda longissima cuneata.*

Black Crow, with blue glosses, rose-coloured abdomen, and very long cuneated tail.

La Pie à culotte de peau. *Levaill. ois.*

SIZE of a Blackbird, but with tail half as long again as the bird: colour glossy black, except on the abdomen, as expressed in the specific character: bill and legs black: one or two of the secondary quill-feathers edged with pale rufous or rose-colour: tail very strongly cuneated. Native, according to report, of the South-Sea islands: described and figured by Levaillant from a specimen in a Dutch collection.

WATTLED CROW.

Corvus carunculatus. *C. griseo-fuscus, subtus albidus macula abdominali flava, collo utrinque caruncula descendente, cauda cuneata longissima.*

Grey-brown Crow, whitish beneath with yellow abdominal spot, a descending caruncle on each side the neck, and very long cuneated tail.

Corvus paradoxus, Pie a pendeloques. Daud. orn.

LENGTH fifteen inches: bill black: legs grey: feathers about the cheeks downy: on each side the neck a cylindric pendent caruncle or wattle: throat white: on the belly a large spot of fine yellow: tail strongly cuneated, and each feather tipped with white. Described by Monsr. Daudin from a specimen in the Paris Museum. Said to be a native of New Zealand.

RED-LEGGED CROW.

Corvus Graculus. C. violaceo-niger, rostro curvato pedibusque rubris.

Violaceous-black Crow, with red curved bill, and red legs.

Corvus Graculus. C. violaceo-nigricans, rostro pedibusque luteis.
Lin. Syst. Nat.

Coracias seu Pyrrhacorax, The Cornish Chough. Will. orn.

Red-Legged Crow. *Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. syn.*

THE Red-legged Crow or Cornish Chough is about the size of a Jackdaw, but somewhat longer, usually measuring sixteen inches in length: its colour is a beautiful black, glossed with blue and

purple: the bill is rather long in proportion, more slender than in most of the Crow tribe, considerably curved, and of a bright orange-red colour: the legs are of similar colour, with black claws. This species is, in general, confined to the Southern parts of our own island, though it also occasionally occurs in some parts of Scotland and the Hebrides. It is observed principally to frequent the rocky coasts of those parts of the island in which it breeds, building its nest, according to Mr. Pennant, in high cliffs, ruined towers, &c. and laying four or five eggs of a white colour with dull yellow spots. It feeds on insects, worms, &c. as well as on various kinds of grain and berries. According to Scopoli, it is particularly fond of locusts and grasshoppers, and is observed to feed much on juniper-berries. Its general manners resemble those of the Jackdaw, being of a noisy and restless disposition. Its chief European residences are observed to be England, some of the Alpine regions, and the Dutchy of Carniola in Austria, where it is said sometimes to vary in having black legs; a particularity perhaps chiefly observed in the younger birds. In many parts of Asia and Africa it appears to be a bird of frequent occurrence.

ALPINE CROW.

Corvus Pyrrhocorax. C. niger, rostro subcurvato luteo, pedibus nigris.

Black Crow, with somewhat curved luteous bill, and black legs.

Corvus Pyrrhocorax. C. nigricans, rostro luteo, pedibus nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Le Choucas des Alpes. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 531.*

Alpine Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Jackdaw: length fifteen inches: colour black, with the bill yellow, and the legs often, but not always, black: the bill is far shorter and less curved than that of the immediately preceding species or Cornish Chough, with which this bird seems to have been sometimes confounded. It is an inhabitant of the Alps, where it is said to live principally on grain, and to do considerable damage to the harvest. In voice and general manners it seems to resemble the preceding.

SIX-SHAFTED CROW.

Corvus sexsetaceus. Corvus cristatus niger, rostro flavo, capite utrinque scapis tribus longissimis nudis.

Black crested Crow, with yellow bill, and three very long naked shafts on each side the head.

Le Sicrin. *Levaill. ois.*

THIS, if a genuine species, is of the size and colour of the Alpine Crow, but has the head far-

nished with a pretty large recumbent crest not much unlike that of the Rose-coloured Ouzel: the edges of the crest are of a ferruginous cast, and on each side the head, immediately behind the eyes, are situated, three very long, naked, bristle-shaped shafts, the longest reaching beyond the end of the tail, the two others considerably shortening in proportion, the first or shortest measuring about seven inches. This bird is mentioned by Monsr. Levaillant under the title of *Sicrin*, and was by him described from a specimen in the hands of a dealer at Paris. Monsr. Sonnini however hints his suspicion that this bird may in reality be no other than a deceptive specimen of the *Corvus Pyrrhocorax* or Alpine Crow, disguised by the addition of the tuft, and of the six naked shafts inserted into the head.

CAYENNE RED-BILLED CROW.

Corvus affinis. C. niger, tectricibus albo-nebulosis, subtus cinereus, rostro curvato rubro, pedibus fuscis.

Black Crow, with the wing-coverts clouded with white, beneath cinereous, with red curved bill, and dusky legs.

Cayenne Red-Billed Crow. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Latham, from a specimen said to have been brought from Cayenne. Size that of a Missel Thrush: length eleven inches: colour similar to that of the Cornish Chough, but the under parts ash-coloured, and the wing-coverts mottled with white: bill similar both in shape and

colour to that of the Cornish Chough, resembling red sealing-wax: legs dusky; claws black. I do not find this bird repeated in the *Index Ornithologicus* of our incomparable ornithologist.

HERMIT CROW.

Coryus Eremita. C. nigro-virescens, occipite subcristato, rostro pedibusque rubris.

Greenish-black Crow, with subcristated hind-head, and red bill and legs.

Corvus Eremita. C. virescens, capite flavescens, occipite subcristato, rostro pedibusque rubris. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Corvus sylvaticus. Gesner.

Hermit Crow. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species, which seems to be still very imperfectly known, is described by Aldrovandus, from Gesner, and from him thus detailed by Willughby. "Our Wood-Crow is of the bigness of a Hen, black all the body over, if you behold it at a distance; but if you view it near at hand, especially in the sun, the black seems to be mingled with green. Its feet are almost like a hen's but longer: its toes divided: its tail not long. It hath a crest hanging down backwards from the head, which I know not whether it be in all birds of this sort, and always. Its bill is red, long, and fit to thrust into the narrow chinks and holes of the earth, trees, walls, and rocks, to fetch out grubs and insects lurking there, upon which it feeds. Its legs are long, and of a dark red. I hear that

it feeds upon grasshoppers, crickets, little fishes, and frogs. It builds for the most part in the high walls of demolished or ruinous towers, which are common in the mountainous parts of Switzerland. In the stomach of one dissected, besides other insects I sometimes found very many of those which eat the roots of corn, especially millet. The French call them *Curtillas*, our countrymen the Germans *Tuaren*, from the size of their feet, (as I conjecture.) They eat also those grubs of which the May-Flies are bred. They fly very high: they lay two or three eggs. The first of all, (as far as I know,) fly away about the beginning of June, if I be not mistaken. Their young, taken out of the nest before they can fly, may easily be fed, and made so tame as to fly out into the fields, and return of their own accord. The young ones are commended for good meat, and counted a dainty: their flesh is sweet, and their bones tender. Those that take them out of the nest are wont to leave one in each, that they may the more willingly return the following year. They are called by our countrymen *Waldrapp*, that is Wood-Crows, because they are wont to live in woody, mountainous, and desert places, where they build in rocks or old forsaken towers; wherefore they are also called *Steinrapp*, and elsewhere, in Bavaria and Stiria, *Clausrapp*, from the rocks or craggs and straits between mountains, which the Germans call *Clausen*, that is, enclosed places, wherein they build their nests."

Mr. Willughby imagined this bird to be no

other than the Cornish Chough, but Mr. Ray observes that the crest and size of the bird forbid that supposition. In the Ornithology of Monsr. Daudin, we are informed that the very old birds are bare on the head, and Mr. Latham observes that the young are also said to be destitute of the crest, from which circumstance both the young and very old birds have sometimes been called *Bald Crows*.

BLUE-TAILED CROW.

Corvus cyanurus. C. castaneus, subtus flaucs cæruleo lineatus, capite nigro fasciato, fascia pectorali transversa caudaque cæruleis.

Chesnut Crow, beneath yellow lineated with blue, the head banded with black, the tail and transverse pectoral band blue.

Turdus cyanurus. Blue-Tailed Thrush. Lath. ind. orn. & Syn.

Merle de la Guiane. *Pl. Enl. 355.*

A MOST beautiful species; of a size somewhat larger than a Blackbird, and of a moderately stout form: bill and legs brown; body above chesnut-coloured, with blackish wings, the coverts tipped with white: along the head three longitudinal broad black stripes. Native of South America, particularly of Guiana, where however it is considered as a rare bird. It is extremely well figured in the Planches Enluminées.



BLUE-TAILED CROW

Illustrated by G. S. Cooper. Published by Wharfedale Press, Leeds.

SHORT-TAILED CROW.

Corvus brachyurus. C. viridis, subtus luteus, capite nigro-trifasciato, humeris tectricibusque caudæ caeruleis, crisso rubro.
Green Crow, luteous beneath, with three black stripes on the head, blue shoulders and tail-coverts, and red vent.

Corvus brachyurus. C. viridis, subtus lincisque capitis fulvescentibus, alis macula alba. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Short-tailed Pye. *Edwards, pl. 324.*

Merle de Bengale, des Philippines, des Moluques. *Pl. Enl. 258. 89. 257.*

Short-Tailed Crow. *Lath, syn.*

A VERY beautiful bird, though not elegant in point of shape, the body appearing thick, and the tail disproportionately short: size that of a Black-bird: bill reddish brown; legs reddish: the back and greater wing-coverts are of a fine dark grass-green: the greater quill-feathers black, with a white bar across their lower part, forming a white spot on the wing: the smaller wing-coverts and those of the tail are of a bright pale blue, similar to that on the back of a Kingfisher: the under parts of the bird are pale orange-buff or luteous, the lower part of the abdomen and vent-feathers bright red: along the head run three broad longitudinal black stripes, one on the top, and one on each side, continued along the neck: the side-stripe is bounded above and beneath by a white edge; so that the cheeks are thus striped by three colours, viz. black, white, and yellowish-buff; the tail is very short and of a black colour with green tips. This species is a native of Ceylon and the Molucca isles, and is observed to run into several

varieties, of which the most remarkable has the head and neck entirely black, without any appearance of stripes.

LONG-LEGGED CROW.

Corvus grallarius. C. rufo-fuscus, subtus pallidior, occipite cinereo, cruribus elongatis, cauda brevissima.

Rufous-brown Crow, paler beneath, with cinereous hind-head, lengthened legs, and extremely short tail.

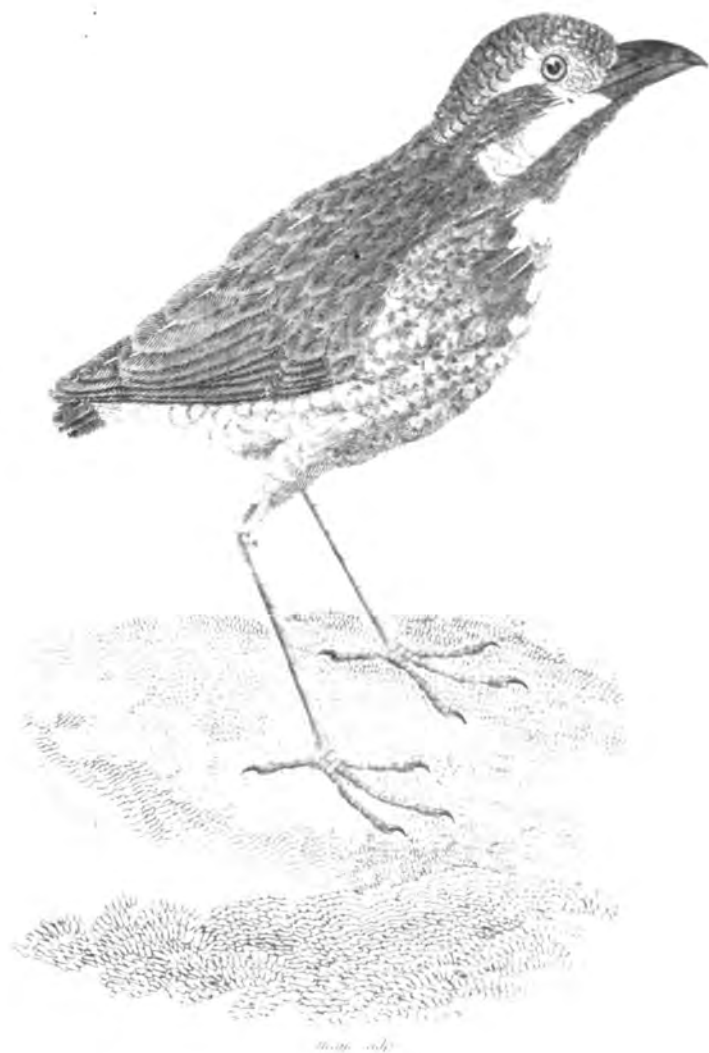
Le Roi des Fourmilliers. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 702.*

Turdus grallarius. Lath. ind. orn.

Turdus Rex. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

King-Thrush. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Missel Thrush, but shorter, the tail being hardly an inch in length: bill strong, short, and of a brown colour: legs long, bare a little above the knees, and of reddish flesh-colour: whole plumage ferruginous brown, paler beneath, where the feathers are slightly undulated by dark edges: on the upper parts the wings and tail incline most to rufous: the back part of the head is ash-coloured, and on each side the throat runs a somewhat interrupted white bar or stripe to some little distance down the neck: on the middle of the breast is also a subtriangular white patch or spot, and the forehead is marked by several small white specks. This species is a native of Guiana in South America, and is said to be principally observed in the neighbourhood of ant-hills, feeding chiefly on ants, and being a bird of a very solitary nature. The female is rather larger than the male.



LONG-LEGGED CROW

CORACIAS. ROLLER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum cultratum, apice incurvatum, basi pennis denudatum.

Lingua cartilaginea, bifida.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Bill nearly strait, bending a little towards the end, cultrated at the edges.

Nostrils narrow, naked.

Tongue cartilaginous, bifid.

Legs generally short: toes divided to their origin, three forwards and one backwards.

THE genus *Coracias* is in general distinguished by peculiar elegance and splendor of colours. In some species the tail is nearly even, the exterior feather on each side extending very little beyond the rest; while in others it is lengthened to a very considerable distance, rendering the tail strongly forked. It happens however, somewhat unfortunately for the exact discrimination of the species, that some of the long-tailed division, in their less advanced period of growth, have the tail nearly even; the lengthening of the side-feathers not taking place till the birds have attained their full perfection of plumage. It may also be strongly suspected that in some species the males and females may differ in this respect; and hence a very excusable uncertainty must continue to per-

vade this beautiful genus, which nothing but a long and perfect acquaintance with the respective birds in all their stages of growth in their native regions can entirely elucidate. In their manners they are, in general, allied to the granivorous and insectivorous part of the Crow tribe, and only one species, the *Coracias garrula* or Common Roller, has yet been discovered as a native of any part of Europe.

GARRULOUS ROLLER.

Coracias garrula. *C. thalassina*, *cauda subintegra*, *alis cæruleo thalassino nigroque variis*, *dorso testaceo*, *uropygio cæruleo*.

Sea-green Roller, with nearly even tail, wings varied with blue, sea-green, and black, testaceous back, and blue rump.

Coracias garrula. *C. cærulea*, *dorso rubro*, *remigibus nigris*.
Lin. Syst. Nat.

Cornix cærulea. *Gesn. Aldr. Raj. av.*

The Roller. *Will. orn. Ray syn. Edwards, pl. 109.*

Garrulous Roller. *Lath. syn. Roller. Penn. Brit. Zool. append.*

Le Rollier. *Briss. orn. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 486.*

THE common or European Roller is about the size of a Jay, and is a bird of an elegant shape: the bill is black; the orbits of the eyes bare, and beyond each eye is a small bare spot or tubercle: the head, neck, breast, and under parts are of a light blueish or sea-green colour, the feathers of the neck and breast marked by a pale streak down the shaft of each: the shoulders or parts invested by the smaller wing-coverts are of a rich ultra-



MARBLED ROLLER

From a drawing by J. A. S. Published by G. S. S. & Co. New York

marine blue; the larger coverts bright sea-green; the lower part of the smaller wing-feathers ultramarine blue, forming a moderately large patch of that colour on the middle of the wing; the remaining part of the wing black: the back and scapular-feathers testaceous or pale chesnut; the rump ultramarine blue, and the tail dull green, the two exterior feathers, which generally exceed the rest about half an inch in length, tipped with black, the black tip being blue beneath, as are also the black ends of the wing-feathers: the legs are rather short and of a dull reddish-brown colour. In some individuals the back is of a brighter or redder cast than in others, and the tail sometimes appears nearly even at the end. This beautiful bird is found in many parts of Europe, but has very rarely made its appearance in England, and that only from some accidental circumstance attending its migration from other parts. In some parts of Germany it is said to be not uncommon, as well as in Italy, Spain, and France. It has even been observed in so northern a region as Sweden, but, in general it appears to be most frequent in the warmer parts of the Old Continent, and particularly in Africa. It is said to build in woods, and to feed in the manner of the Rook, on worms, grain, and roots. Its note is loud and chattering, from whence is supposed to be derived its name.

INDIAN ROLLER.

Coracias Indica. C. antice dorsoque ferruginea, pileo viridi cæruleo, alis caudaque æquali cæruleo & thalassino variis.

Roller ferruginous in front and on the back, with blue-green crown, wings and tail varied with deep-blue and sea-green; the latter even at the end.

Coracias Indica. C. cærulea, antice testacea, pileo viridi. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Coracias Bengalensis. ? Lin. Syst. Nat.

Blue Jay from the East-Indies. *Edwards. pl. 326.*

Le Cuit, on Rollier de Mindanao. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 285.*

The Indian Roller. *Naturalists' Miscellany. vol. 8. pl. 273.*

Indian Roller. *Lath. syn.*

Bengal Roller. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species is remarkable for the peculiarly rich and vivid appearance of its colours. In size it is nearly equal to the Common Roller: the crown of the head is greenish blue; the remainder, with the back, scapulars, neck, and breast fine pale ferruginous, the feathers of the throat and upper part of the breast each marked by a paler streak down the shaft, and in some specimens a slight cast of violet-colour is diffused over this part: the belly, thighs, and vent are sea-green: the whole wing is varied with deep and light blue; the former possessing the shoulders, middle, and tips, while the intermediate parts are filled by the latter; thus dividing the wing into five alternate regions or bands of deep and light blue; the deep or predominating colour being the richest smalt-blue, while the paler or middle part